

Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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The Institutional Age

Harold A. Wooster, Librarian, Public library, Brockton, Mass.

We are all familiar with the term "machine age" and the endless discussion as to whether man is proving the master or victim of his machine creations. It seems possible to prove either side of this question. Our age, however, is not only dominated by machines, but also just as truly controlled by institutions.

We have invented institutions for nearly every human need or interest. To accomplish any purpose it is now the conventional thing to organize a group, elect officers, hire specialists, establish a program, issue plentiful publicity, establish rules and regulations, in short, to found as soon as possible an institution. Just as the individual craftsman has been swallowed up in mass production, so the individual effort has been swallowed up in group efforts and institutional development. This is a natural growth as there is a great gain in economy and efficiency thru the institution just as there is in mass production and coöperative buying. There comes a point, however, when it is possible to see the faults and shortcomings of institutionalism as well as its blessings and benefits. We may admire in unqualified approval the special institutions we are interested in, but we doubt if certain others are "worth their salt" or if they pay substantial dividends for all the effort, trouble and expense that is involved.

In studying someone else's institution, it is possible to see faults and shortcomings which should be improved. As an institution needs financial support, it is especially interested in its record of accomplishments and spends a great deal, sometimes all, of its energy in justifying its existence. Sometimes this record is treated in a sentimental, dramatic, romantic, exaggerated fashion of modern publicity until it is hard to know just how much good a given organization is doing. It is really surprising how many institutions are accomplishing "great things in spite of tremendous handicaps." Or perhaps it is more surprising how much remains to be done. For in the self-admiration of institutions, the failures, shortcomings, mistakes and omissions are often overlooked.

Among institutions there is found a tendency to overlapping, rivalry, competition and duplicated effort. Like trees in a jungle, all are striving for the sunlight even if at the expense of others. Such fundamental institutions as the home, the church and the schools have suffered in this fierce competition. Some institutions with an elaborate organization and heavy overhead expenses are burdens on the community rather than assets. The high cost of institutions is not always realized.

The faults of formalism, where for the sake of an easier administration the individual needs, desires and aspirations are sacrificed, are common to many institutions. An institution is impersonal, it lacks humor and thus a sense of proportion. It is often self-centered, monopolistic, efficient in ordinary routine, but lacking in imagination, in adaptability and sympathy.

Many of us are interested in this special institution, the American public library. Certainly this institution justifies its existence on the grounds of economy and efficiency. Books are one of the comparatively few things which can be used and still retain their value. If on a yearly basis a community contributes at the rate of one-half the cost of an ordinary book per person to a library fund, it receives in return at the rate of five books per person for reading. It is doubtful if any institution can reach as many people with an important service at as small a cost as a public library. The price of informal education and recreation, thru reading, is a small fraction of their actual value.

While the public library, in general, is economic and efficient it also suffers from the common faults of institutionalism. Often we are more interested in our records than in our actual service. But in spite of efforts for a common record of service, one in actual contact with public library work knows that statistics are kept and interpreted in various ways. There are many variations of service given to the public schools; some take abundant record account of this service, while others receive little credit. That elastic line between fiction and non-fiction is stretched in many different ways. Some libraries have a high standard of books supplied, while others have a low standard. The annual book circulation records of some libraries include many books rented from pay collections while in another library all books have been free. Some public libraries circu-

late little but popular fiction, while others circulate but little of this type of reading. A zeal to excel in comparative library statistics is a somewhat doubtful ambition. The best service of the public library is an individual matter which can never be adequately recorded.

The tendency to overlapping, duplicated effort and needless competition exists in the library world; as elsewhere. To the active worker in the public library field, it sometimes seems as if the A. L. A. headquarters was busy with certain interests and sending out form material about matters concerning which he, himself, had better, more intimate, more practical knowledge, while doubtlessly an expert at headquarters sees library workers, with endless duplication, doing a task which could be better done by a central agency. The economy of common book lists, a common purchasing agent, a central agency of limited appeal could be available to many communities and many examples of coöperation in library work have only been partially developed. More coöperation would make the library dollar go further and accomplish more.

Some public libraries, in common with other institutions, pay but very limited returns on the investment. If you starve a horse, you get but little work from him. If you starve an institution, it is apt to keep barely alive and do but little work. If you pay cheap wages, you are apt to secure cheap people. A library budget may disappear into overhead costs leaving little for running expenses. The question of library economy is not what you are paying for library service but what you are getting. It needs both professional skill and sound business judgment to develop a public library to its full dividend-paying possibilities.

Formalism is the special curse of institutions, including public libraries. The question is how to rise above it. It is partly a matter of employing people with enough personality, vision and imagination to refuse to submit to it. Second

rate minds are slaves to the needs and desires of the machine, the institution; while first rate minds will dominate rather than be dominated. The machine age with its specialization and standardization kills originality and the institutional age does the same. A sense of values which emphasizes originality and imagination is necessary if the library is to rise above dull routine.

One finds occasionally the sad vision of a worthy organization or institution with a great work to accomplish wasting its time and energy in bypaths or in a morass, where it has been led. Just as individuals are sacrificed for the sake of an institution, so institutions are sacrificed for the individual. There are, for example, general public libraries which are not truly general or public. They are controlled by an individual, a clique, special interests or the viewpoint of another age. Unless these institutions are

of general public value and service they do not deserve general interest or support. This is a country of representative government, not of benevolent despotism. The public wants a feeling of ownership and responsibility in regard to its public library. It does not desire an oversolicitous interest as to its manners and morals or to be treated in childish fashion.

The question as to whether man was made for the Sabbath or Sabbath made for the man, applies to machines and institutions. When you become acquainted with library workers you find that they have humor, wit, vivacity, sympathy, idealism, life and charm, yet they transfer these qualities to such a small extent to the institution where they work that it seems a surprise and a mistake. Institutions, such as the public library, should be given more likeable human qualities.

Reading With a Purpose¹

Mary Dyer Lemon, literary editor, *Indianapolis Star*, Indianapolis, Indiana

Sometimes when faith sinks low, and something would tell me that books are no longer enjoyed, I hie me to the shelves where are kept the books at the public library for those "reading with a purpose." Patrons of these shelves are serious readers indeed. Almost without exception they have come to the reader's adviser with some such story as this: they want to accomplish something with their reading. They want to take a particular course, inform themselves along a particular line or "set a stint" for themselves in a certain class of books. They have discovered that in reading, as in saving money or doing anything else worth while, it is well to have a program and hold one's self rigidly to it.

So as I view the books which are being held for these purposeful readers,

I can imagine almost that I see them. Here is a woman taking play-writing books. (I feel sure it is a woman!) All her life she has haunted the theater and wanted to try her hand at it. Now that her family is reared (I think she has a family) she will see what she can do. With every book on the art of writing plays, she has asked the reader's adviser to include a book or two of plays.

Here is a man taking a course in music appreciation called "Ears to hear." Perhaps it is someone whose friends insist on dragging him to the opera, and he has come to the conclusion that he must know what it is all about. Perhaps it is something he had never thought he would dip into. Now he is surprised to discover that such books are quite readable. I think he is not telling what he is doing. But from his recent comments his friends are coming to the conclusion

¹ Written last year for LIBRARIES while Miss Lemon was on the staff of the Indianapolis public library.

that he cares more for music than he would have them think. It would doubtless amuse them to find him spending his evenings poring over such books as *A guide to music* and *Studies in modern music* by Daniel Gregory Mason.

Here is another delving in flower gardening, but something tells me that she will never really dig in the ground. It may be she lives in an apartment with only a window box. Or perhaps she is a nurse in a hospital, and the only flowers she ever touches are those she takes out of boxes and puts into vases for other people. But at heart she is a gardener, and at night you will find her deep in *Colour schemes for the flower garden* by Gertrude Jekyll or *Wild flowers and ferns* by Herbert Durand. And now, *Adventures in my garden and rock garden* by Louise Beebe Wilder is waiting for her.

And who can this be who is studying the stars? Perhaps it is a boy who has taken a fancy to telescopes. But no, I think it is a night watchman or maybe a nocturnal milkman. These are their splendid and silent company. It has been said that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives. So it is with the universe. We hardly ever lift our eyes above the horizon, and thus cut ourselves off from at least one half of the glories of the universe. Surely a man's life is broader and fuller who bows in recognition to Venus as he takes his evening stroll or bids good-night to Mars and Mercury as he lifts his window at night. Thus far most of us have left the skies to the astronomers and calculating mathematicians. But aviation is fast including these heavenly bodies in our own experience, and those few laymen who have delved into the matter assure us that planets, moons, comets and asteroids are very friendly fellows and not nearly so "high and mighty" as they appear to be. It seems you begin with a very comprehensive book which doesn't exclude

anything in sight, for it is called *The Universe of stars—a bird's-eye view*, indeed! After that I think you read *A Beginner's star-book* by Kelvin McKready, if I am not mistaken. Then gaining a little more confidence, you borrow *The Pathfinder star maps* by Edward Skinner King. From there it is only a step to such profound titles as *The Depths of the universe* or *Eclipses of the sun*.

Some one (on the top shelf!) is taking a course of reading which it pleases the readers' adviser to call "Pleasures from pictures." I think this person is doubtless one of those who can't remember an art gallery without thinking of tired feet. Now this is much more comfortable than walking up and down museums for endless hours. All winter she has been pursuing this study, beginning first with *The Art of Florence* by H. H. Powers, then working gradually toward the deeper end by swimming straight thru "Art through the ages" by Helen Gardner. She is discovering that there has been nothing lacking in art all these years, but only in her intelligent appreciation of pictures. I think she has taken down some pictures from her walls and has hung up different ones. I do not know, but I think that could easily happen. At least I am very sure she is more "aware" of beauty about her than ever before. I think she is planning to take up another course on "The Appreciation of sculpture" later on.

And here is the gentle reader for whom are reserved two books of essays. Already I am prejudiced in his favor. There is a sanity and decency about essays that can change the entire trend of one's reading tastes. After a thorough cleansing course in the best essays, one is never quite satisfied with mediocre fiction afterward. It must be well written and have some point to it. I think this is a young man who has lately discovered that one can read essays without

outlining them as he did in school. Essays are refreshing. They sometimes challenge, frequently amuse, but generally, at least lead one on or take one back over old ground. I believe a liberal education could be furnished wholly from the reading of essays, touching as they do so many fields. And what a kindly tutor at that! Travel, nature, science, art, literature, history, humor, religion, philosophy would assume their rightful proportions in the life of the one essay-taught. I should like to have been that one. The *Reading with a Purpose* course, "The Modern essay," selected by Samuel McChord Crothers, is a misnomer, even a paradox, it would seem. For the essay insists that its reader not read it "with a purpose" but because he so elects. One paragraph from Dr Crothers says what I mean:

In the great library building of Harvard University there is one room which contains neatly printed notices warning students not to bring their notebooks, and requesting them to leave behind the studious habits that elsewhere are commendable. In the Farnsworth room one is invited to read for pleasure only. It is like a parkway where heavy teaming is not allowed. Here one may find the books which one loves to pick up again and again. They are old friends and not taskmasters. . . . It is possible for each one of us to make a collection of books which we may treat in this fashion.

So over the shelves I look, finding here a man who is investigating all religious beliefs; a woman who has resolved to correct her English so that her children will not be embarrassed by her speech; a young lady wanting a background of good fiction. O, the purposes for reading are legion, but a more splendid company of readers "following the gleam" it would be difficult to find!

Has Industrial Literature a Cultural Value?¹

Mrs John H. Muller, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Definitions, as such, are apt to be most uninteresting, but when they relate directly to the subject under discussion, their use may be pardoned. I am going to start this paper with a group of them. Mr Webster says:

Industry is habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit. A steady attention to business.

Industry is human exertion employed for the creation of value.

Culture is the training, disciplining or refining of the moral and intellectual nature.

Culture is the enlightenment acquired by mental and moral training.

So, if culture is "an enlightenment acquired by moral training" and if industry is "habitual diligence in any employment," what better proof could be found that culture may be obtained thru industry?

The modern trend toward industrial books for children is, of course, a natu-

ral result of the times. People are more interested in industry than they ever were before. The growth of many cities depends solely upon the industrial plants they harbor. The founding of industrial schools in the last few years show the interest of the public in this phase of modern life. So what more natural than that books for children as well as for adults should be written to stimulate and advance this interest?

The industrial stories that I have read have emphasized the qualities that tend to promote good moral training. For example, keeping at one thing until it is accomplished; surmounting difficulties of many kinds; doing much with little, etc. All good sound examples to offer young America for its reading. So as I have said before, since this is an industrial age, such books will do much toward the proper habit formation that the youngsters need. They may even start

¹Read at the twenty-fifth Annual conference on children's reading at the Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 4, 1929

some youth on a life of industrial research leading him to devise new processes and machinery to further the great onward growth of industry.

But isn't there a danger that we will lean too much toward the industrial side of life, and that in the great rush of our nation to "exert itself to create something of value" that we may neglect and eventually lose something finer and greatly to be desired to offset this very industrialism? Something intangible, to be sure, but very real, nevertheless; and this appreciation of the finer side of life must be instilled during childhood.

To my mind, there is a side of every child's nature that industrial literature, however good it may be, cannot touch. A certain imaginative, romantic side that is perhaps dormant in many children, but nevertheless is there waiting to be brought to light and developed. The question may well be asked, supposing this side of a child's nature is developed, what good will it do him? Wouldn't he be just as happy, make just as good a citizen, if he never knows that there is a type of literature half imaginary, half historical and wholly romantic?

As to his being just as happy, I'd say no, because he couldn't appreciate the many references that are constantly being made to the old Classics of childhood that he would come across later in life—in music, in high school English, in conversation. If he was of a certain temperament, he might not be conscious of this lack, but if he was of an inquiring disposition he would wonder about them and realize, perhaps dimly, that he had missed something that he should have had.

The other question, would he be as valuable a citizen? In one sense, yes; he may work just as well with his hands; he may fit into his place in some industrial plant, but will he have the imagination necessary to do more than just work as he has been doing; will he as readily

look ahead and visualize the place higher up?

I truly believe that the child's life will be more or less one-sided, if he hasn't been introduced to Robinhood and his merry men; to the Court of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table; even to Treasure island and other books of that type; and later to *Ivanhoe* and like books. The urge to dramatize is strong in all children, and opportunities to gratify this urge abound in the old books.

My children love them, possibly because I believe in them so strongly, possibly because they are just made that way. The boy, seven, has his stories told to him, the words in the books, themselves are beyond him. The girl, ten, reads and enjoys both Robinhood and the King Arthur stories. Sir Walter Scott is of course too old for her. She has read parts of *Treasure island* and enjoyed them greatly, and of course Swiss family Robinson and Robinson Crusoe are old favorites. Both the children enter equally into the dramatization part of it, in fact the whole neighborhood does.

I believe that this intimate knowledge of a totally different kind of reading will give them both a background, or call it "culture" if you will, that they could never get any other way, and that will help them to a better understanding of anything they may read or do in later life.

Please do not think that this type of book is their only reading. In reality it is a very small part. Nature stories of all kinds, anything and everything that the school library offers is very acceptable and the industrial books I brought home to read were very well received, particularly Mr Bond's Pick, shovel and pluck. The ten-year-old was thrilled with it, and the seven-year-old was equally thrilled with as much of it as we took time to tell him.

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The child that is naturally dreamy and over-imaginative, obviously does not need the romantic type of literature as does his more matter-of-fact brother. He should have his interest in the industrial world about him stimulated, and what better method could be found than giving him books to read relating to the practical world. Follow the books up with trips to industrial plants, so the dreamer may have concrete examples of what he has been reading.

Recently, in the capacity of chauffeur, I was privileged to accompany a group of children on three trips to industrial plants. This particular room was making an extensive study of cotton, so one group visited one of our big laundries, where particular attention was given to the care of the cotton clothes. Another group visited a mattress factory, where

the whole process of manufacture was watched, from the raw cotton in bales to the finished product. Still another group visited a knitting factory and watched the manufacture of cotton thread into finished garments. Those children will remember their experiences as long as they live, and any industrial books bearing on these subjects will be doubly interesting to them in consequence.

So after reading several children's books along industrial lines, and pondering on the old time favorites, and thinking over what the word "culture" means to me, my final verdict is—give *both* types to the children of to-day, a balanced ration so to speak, and let each type of literature impress its own special brand of "culture" upon them.

Letters—Information and Discussion

A Book Plate for Fisk University

Fisk University has a library of some 25,000 v and a \$400,000 building under construction. To secure a design that would be representative of the Fisk tradition and the unusual history that has gone into establishing the university, a bookplate contest was sponsored by the library and encouraged by the university's art department.

Twelve designs were submitted to a committee composed of the president of the university, the instructor in art, a member of the library committee and the librarian. The committee's decision was unanimous for the design submitted by Miss Donzleigh Jefferson of the class of '32 and the award was made at a regular university assembly.

The winning design represents a slave ship sailing forth from the coast of Africa for America, where centuries of oppression and prejudice await the captives aboard. But the ship is guided suc-



cessfully through the stormy waters of strife by the spirit of the Jubilee Singers, that brave little group of musicians who conquered two continents and returned to establish a university for the higher education of its people. L. S.

Iowa Law Regarding Absence from Board Meetings

Editor LIBRARIES:

In the September number of LIBRARIES, I notice an item, "Why not make it Universal," regarding a rule adopted by a library board providing that if a member fails to appear at three board meetings without providing a suitable excuse, he shall be dropped and a new appointment made.

In this connection may I call your attention to the Iowa law which reads:

The removal of any trustee permanently from the city, or his absence from six consecutive regular meetings of the board, except in case of sickness or temporary absence from the city, without explanation of absence, shall render his office as trustee vacant.

Advantage is not often taken of this law but probably it has an effect on some of the library board members.

JULIA A. ROBINSON

Executive secretary

Iowa Library Commission

Libraries in the French Villages

A note from Nina E. Browne last month enclosed an account, prepared by Mrs Charles St. John of Boston, of the interesting work of the Unitarian Society in establishing libraries in the devastated villages of France.

The story of the work in which many of the American librarians were actively engaged in 1918-20 has lost none of its interest in the years that have passed since it was begun. It is the work with and for the children and for the distressed inhabitants that returned to their broken homes and for the groups of disabled soldiers under direction of kind-hearted people of France and other countries. The special work which Mrs St.

John speaks of was conducted by Madame Paul Hyacinthe Loyson, formerly Laura Jayne of Philadelphia.

A point of interest which Mrs St. Johns notes is the following:

In the beginning, \$50 supplied a bookcase and about 50 books, while larger sums up to \$200 gave more books. The cost of books has now increased so the minimum cost is \$100. The books are all in French, tho many are translated from English or American authors, and are selected by Madame Loyson with great care.

Entire collections have been given in memory of American young men who lost their lives in France. These are placed in the villages near the cemeteries where the young men are buried. The children take special pleasure in placing flowers on the graves, and constantly keep flowers in front of the photographs which hang in the library, as does their citations. Special ceremonies are held by the teacher who has charge of the library, in honor of "our soldier." Each book is marked either by the name of the donor or the person in whose honor the library is given. Children are keenly interested in the places in America where the donors live and learn what they can about them.

Library Publicity in California

At the California State Fair, 15,000 orange colored fans with printed information in regard to the county libraries in California on one side and a picture of such a library on the other, were distributed. By reserving the fans for adults only, and with some discretion as to the hours of distribution and the people to whom they should be given, there was a supply for every day. The fans were in evidence all over the fair grounds the entire week and made a very nice spot of color in the grandstand.

Much inquiry was made and considerable information concerning county libraries was given out, not only to those in the California counties without county libraries, but from other states that were much interested.

The electrically lighted map which was prepared for the Sesqui-Centennial is hung permanently in the agricultural building. The county libraries booth was near this. The statistics on the map have been brought up to date.

Free Distribution

Five thousand blocks of wood, cut from trusses removed from the White House roof when it was remodeled two years ago, are to be distributed as souvenirs to schools thruout the country by the National Lumber Manufacturers association. For more than 112 years, these trusses held the roof of the Executive Mansion over 26 presidents of the United States. They were placed in the mansion when it was reconstructed after the Battle of Bladensburg, 1814, and the sacking of the Capitol.

To avoid duplication, the lumber association will distribute these souvenirs only to the principals of the individual schools who request them. They are intended to serve as patriotic, inspirational material for the school children of the country.

These blocks are of pine wood, 2¼"x 4", and bear printed labels telling of their source. With each block distributed, there will be sent a printed leaflet telling the history of this now famous lumber. No charge will be made and requests should be sent immediately to the National Lumber Manufacturers association, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Library Legislation, 1929

The efforts of the Colorado library association for many years to reorganize the machinery providing for state supervision of their library activities received attention by the state legislature. A Colorado library commission was created by merging the two activities, the Board of library commissioners and the Traveling library commission. With increased appropriations, it is expected that this plan will serve better than the two boards did before.

C. L.

The publishers' book lists for fall are unusually attractive. Why not have them in quantity for distribution in the library!

Fyrproof Branches

A librarian quoted me as saying 25 years ago that "all branch libraries ot to be burnd up everi 10 years."

The enclozd is what I *did* say:

Librarians ar prone to make a fetish of fyrproof bildings. This is vytal for kolekions of rare & costli books sum of which cd never be replaced. But on a bizines street with 20 stors & 1 branch librari or deliveri station the wyz man wd choos the librari among the 1st to be burnd. Ofen what sounds lyk rank hear-say provs on studi to be comon sens. The stors hav nu salabl goods. By bargain days, auktions & reduktions in pryses they keep seedng out the les dezyrabl.

But the librari has no rarities; everi book can be had promptli on order. Probabli not 1 is as fresh & clean as the goods in the shops. Meni ar soild, worn & the byndings loos & nearing the waste paper pyl. Meni hav servd their purpose & ar lyk cronik invalids that never go out. Meni others wd never be bot agen. If burnd they wd wyzli be replaced by sumthing betr, & the rest can all be bot promptli for the nu librari.

Therfor I insist that the averaj branch librari has les claim for fyr-proof quarters than the averaj stor.

Safe deposit libraries must be fyr-proof for their function is to pas on safeli to posteriti things that wd be a distinkt los to the world if destroyd. But the branch librari is all ized books. It is les serius to burn a 2nd hand clothes stor than a museum of costumes or than a good modern tailor shop with all fresh goods.

MELVIL DEWEY

Lake Placid Club

A mistake that slipped thru in the notices of Book Week in October LIBRARIES, was incorrect dates for the event. Everyone who saw it knew better, so perhaps little harm was done. At any rate here it is proclaimed: Book Week in 1929 is November 17-23.

Monthly—Except August
and September

Libraries

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year
Current single number - - - - -	35 cents	Foreign subscriptions - - - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money-orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Library Activities in Book Week

There has come to the office of **LIBRARIES**, a number of stories concerning Book Week which, while interesting as stories, hardly seem to fit in with its answer to the question: What is the purpose of Book Week?

For whom and for what purposes are the many things represented and the many things done by Book Week? There is no question but that people are interested in whatever interests their children, so that it is always easy to secure an audience where the children in all, any, and every community are performers.

But in a library journal it would seem that the story of Book Week should be told for the benefit of *librarians*. Such a journal ought to be a source to which one may go, sure to find an answer to the professional questions that arise concerning any phase of library activity. If the answer contains enjoyment, pleasure, as well as information, no harm is done, but it would seem that whatever is presented concerning any matter should be informative, educative and inspiring. Otherwise, the place of a

story is somewhere else. Much material that is worthwhile as stories, as entertainment, comes out of the activities of Book Week, but such stories are for the education of the local parents, perhaps for the children themselves. Usually there is nothing in them that cannot be matched in substance and spirit over and over by most libraries that undertake a Book Week.

A library is an educational institution. What is presented therein should be for the benefit of the librarian and the library folk generally. It should be also, a place of refuge where anyone, librarians as well as others, can refresh his library soul in a congenial and helpful atmosphere, listening to the voices of friends.

Under such circumstances, one is not prepared to hear or read too much of a story of a successful library program, interesting as it may be to the one who prepared and administered it. This that has been kept in mind in making presentations of material for Book Week in this number of **LIBRARIES**. It is not a

story of successful achievement; it is intended to be a recital of suggestions and practical ideas. Material has been presented by persons whose experience warrants the position they assumed, and no apology may be offered on that ac-

count. The day has gone by when anything that will help another in his life work would be called stock in trade. With the firm belief that *whatever* is is common property of the craft, "Each for all and all for each."

Suggestive Ideas for Book Week

The October number of *Bookselling News*, published by the National Association of Book Publishers, New York City, contains many hints useful to the librarian as well as the bookseller and gives many interesting suggestions for Book Week presentations.

The attractive new Book Week poster "more books in the home," by Robert Gellert, is an illustration in this pamphlet, also, miniature samples of numerous posters designed for advertising books for boys and girls. Some of the interesting titles of these posters are: Make some child happy during book week, The perfect gift for children of all ages—books, A bookshelf in every child's room, Good times ahead! with the new children's books, Santa's newest books for the youngster and early 'teens.

Lists of book plays, compiled by the office of the Supervisor of Work with Schools, Public library, New York City, are available from the N. A. B. P. Advance reprints of a Book Week play, *The Enchanted door*, by Marjorie Barrows, may be secured from *Child Life*, 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago. A new list of selected book films, prepared by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, may be secured from the N. A. B. P.

One sure way of making Book Week a big event this year is to organize a contest, for American school children seem to find a special delight in contests. Some of the following subjects selected for Book Week contests in previous

years might be helpful in developing this year's contests:

- 1) Designs for bookplates, bookmarks, posters, book jackets
- 2) Slogans for Book Week
- 3) Written or oral reviews of books
- 4) Advertisements for books
- 5) Bookshelves or bookcases made by boys
- 6) Dolls dressed as book characters
- 7) Original plays for book pageants
- 8) Guessing of book titles suggested by pictures or cartoons

The following pamphlets may be had free of charge from N. B. P. A., New York City:

High School projects
Grade School projects
Community interest in children's reading
Poster—More books in the home
Selected Book Week films

The leading thought in this number of LIBRARIES is the value of *intentional* reading and its effect in the development of character, particularly in young people, and the presentations herein are mostly concerned with that idea.

There is a considerable amount of such reading matter given, each writer presenting the matter from a different viewpoint. The discussions are by those so prepared by study and experience to express worthwhile opinions on the matter that, taken all in all, the presentation will have a message for all readers who are interested in the effects of good reading from any standpoint.

Comment and criticism are invited, not for controversy, but for a clearing of ideas and sentiments relating to reading, especially for young people.

In the multitude of counselors, there is wisdom.

An Altered Prospect

The note in LIBRARIES (33:415) regarding the change in the career of Miss Theresa Hitchler was of interest to her friends who rejoiced in the bright future and pleasant association that the connection promised. The association was of short duration for Miss Annie H. Brown died last month.

The friendship between them grew in strength, month by month, and the handsome fortune bequeathed Miss Hitchler in nowise supplies the place of the congenial association and the personal interest which it had engendered.

A Worthy Memorial

Some friends who have had the privilege of knowing the late lamented Ruth Wright intimately, both professionally and personally, wish to express in a permanently useful way their recognition of the rich contribution which she made to the library profession and their appreciation of the strength and beauty of her rare personality.

Believing that there are many others who might wish to take part in the memorial to Miss Wright, the Ruth M. Wright Memorial Fund committee has been organized. The committee has decided that the most fitting form for the memorial to take is that of a loan fund to be administered by the Pratt Institute school of library science, the school which Miss Wright attended, for the benefit of students preparing to enter the profession to which she devoted her life.

Pratt Institute has agreed to accept the fund and to devote it to the purposes described by the committee. All who wish to share in this memorial are invited to send their contributions to the treasurer, Helen K. Starr, James Jerome Hill reference library, St. Paul, Minn., or to any other member of the committee.

Books and the Tariff

A protest against that part of Section 305 of the Tariff Bill which provides for the exclusion of books urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States was made to both the House and Senate by the Federal and State Relations committee of the American Library Association, according to the chairman, Ralph Munn, of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Many books invaluable to scholarship, it was felt, might be brought under the definition, in view of recent decisions of customs officials.

An amendment to the Tariff Bill, adopted by the Senate, October 11, excludes only those books urging forcible resistance to laws of the United States or containing threats against the life of any person in this country.

Startling!

Somebody has sent to this office a pamphlet with the heading, Health depends on pure air supply. The pamphlet itself starts in to prove it:

The air we breathe is more important from the health standpoint than the food we eat. Man can survive considerable periods without eating; but place him in a compartment from which pure air is excluded, and he will die in a few moments.

The places are arranged according to the numbers of bacteria found in a given air unit of space: thus sea air contains as few as four bacteria per air unit; forest air contains only eight bacteria, while mountain air rates 40 bacteria to the unit.

Note this:

The air in any average public library has been found to hold as many as 1,225,000 bacteria for the same space of air unit.

Rather crowded space from which to secure pure air!

Walter A. Brabandt of the well-known firm of Brabandt & Valters, bookbinders, Chicago, died on September 26 after a lingering illness. The firm will continue under the same name, supervised by Mr W. F. Valters.

Death's Toll

Mr W. O. Carson who has been a prominent member of the A. L. A. for nearly 20 years, passed away September 27. The news of his death brings a feeling of deep regret in the fact that association with him is at an end.

Mr Carson was for 16 years Inspector of Public Libraries for the province of Ontario, Canada, and the progress of the quality of library service in Ontario was largely due to his continuous and effective direction, where direction was needed. Mr Carson had practical experience as a librarian in the Public library at London, Ontario; he had served as president of the Ontario library association; he founded and was the editor of the *Library Quarterly Review of Ontario*; he was instrumental in organizing the library school, an effective instrument in raising the professional standard of librarianship in Canada.

Mr Carson's illness covered a considerable period of time, though the indomitable will that made him so efficient as a public officer kept him at his post of duty when many another would have given up under so serious indisposition. He was the Canadian representative on A. L. A. adult education commission and was always ready to contribute in any degree wherever he could serve. The library field of Ontario is greatly indebted for the fine service he rendered, and he left an indelible stamp of his belief that a public library is a public trust. He had an affable, amiable disposition, a keen wit and was an untiring worker.

Eva May Ford, for many years well and favorably known as general assistant to the membership of the A. L. A., died at her home in Chicago, October 6. Miss Ford's faithful and courteous service of the A. L. A., particularly during annual meetings and especially in charge of registration, made her many friends who appreciated her sincere attitude and unwearying labors in their behalf.

A notable instance among many such in the career of Miss Ford was the bestowal upon her of a prize of \$50 for the courteous treatment of a disguised reporter on the *Chicago Tribune*. After a week's trial among various individuals, the reporter chose Miss Ford as the one who had answered his simple request with the most courtesy, going out of her way to help him. This was not a rare instance, but the every day rule of action by Miss Ford.

At the meeting of the Chicago library club, Oct. 10, suitable resolutions presented by Mr Utley, librarian of the Newberry library, and with whom Miss Ford worked during his entire term as secretary of the A. L. A., were adopted.

John H. Leete, formerly director of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh and Carnegie library school, died in Ann Arbor, October 12, after the long illness which forced his retirement in 1928.

Dr Leete came into library work in 1917, after a long and successful career as an educator at Penn State College and Carnegie Institute of Technology. As dean of Applied science at Carnegie Tech from 1908 to 1917, Dr Leete made a lasting impression upon the development of the school and gained a remarkable popularity among his students.

Much of the present strength of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh is due to the improved financial support which was gained thru Dr Leete's efforts. During his 11 years of service, the city of Pittsburgh increased its annual appropriation from \$250,000 to more than \$500,000.

Dr Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian of the Historical society of Pennsylvania since 1921 and for 18 years before that, state librarian, died on October 1. Dr Montgomery had been in ill health for several months but his death came suddenly from heart trouble.

He held membership in the A. L. A. for many years, served on a number of

its important committees and was its president in 1918. His work in extending the service of the Pennsylvania state library was much appreciated. His interest in the work of the library movement in Philadelphia covered many years of faithful service. His counsel and advice were often sought on library questions and his outspoken opinions carried weight with those who were interested in the development of the library service.

The many friends of Miss Harriet Wood of the State Department of Libraries, St. Paul, Minn., will sympathize with her in the loss of her mother who died October 18. Mrs Wood was well known as a member of librarians' families interested in walking and viewing the neighborhood around the annual A. L. A. meetings which she frequently attended with her daughter.

Valuation of Library Service in Business

A reprint of the addresses made at a Special Group session on The Library, at the thirty-third annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, has been issued.

Under the title, *The Library and its relation to the industries of the country*, is included a number of practical papers by persons engaged in business libraries in various parts of the country.

The title and speakers are as follows: *The Relation of economic research to industrial growth in America*, Carl Snyder, general statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; *What can a library accomplish for a company?* M. E. Pellett, librarian, The Port of New York Authority; *How can a company library increase public appreciation of industry?* Mrs Hester A. Wetmore, librarian, H. L. Doherty & Co., New York. Libraries valued by dollars and cents, Adult education in industry and a few other topics are treated by corporation men.

Library Survey in British Columbia

The history of the report of the British Columbia library survey is a story of concerted action on the part of librarians, educators and laymen interested in the library movement in the province. Over 2,000 persons contributed information for it. The survey which is the basis for the report was initiated by the British Columbia library commission, headed by Dr Norman J. Black. A Research board, composed of the Library commission and leading librarians, carried on the work and reported its findings to a Survey council of representative and outstanding laymen. C. B. Lester, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on library extension, assisted in the survey.

If the Government will increase its appropriation for public library service, a grant of \$100,000 from the Carnegie corporation will be available for the carrying out of some of the projects suggested in the report. This report, which includes a program for the future library development of British Columbia, recommends:

Unification of supervision of all public library affairs in a Public Library commission of seven members, including the Superintendent of schools, the Provincial librarian and five others to be appointed. As an educational agency, this Commission should be responsible to the Minister of education.

The carrying out of public library policy, as determined by this Commission, thru a capable director and professional staff qualified by ability, training and experience.

That the Commission be given adequate authority to supervise all library work supported in whole or in part by provincial or local public grants, to administer the provincial grant in aid of public libraries, to promote and encourage the extension of public library service, to conduct a provincial library service, where local organization and support is not yet possible to cooperate with other libraries.

Recognition, in all plans for public library service, of the business principles of centralization of administration for both economy and efficiency, local distribution of books for the frequent interchange of book stock essential to satisfactory library serv-

ice, and the assistance of the trained librarian for effective book use.

The development of local financial support and administration as early as possible.

Continuing the law relative to municipal public libraries and encouraging them thru adequate assistance by provincial grant.

Using the principles of the county library system in a library district composed of municipal and school units coöperating for this purpose. The county library system is highly successful in Great Britain and the United States, and is the only form of public library organization now known which can give adequate public library service in rural communities at reasonable cost.

Developing libraries for schools, with school collections and the use of all other available library facilities, under the direction of a supervisor of school libraries qualified for school library service.

Developing a library service of sea-coast settlements through boat transportation.

Continuing the law relative to public library associations, and developing them into agencies of a wider system for free public library service.

Continuing the traveling library system and developing it through the use of one or more depots in the interior with a trained librarian in charge.

Lindbergh

1926-27

All hail! bold Super Daedalus!
Columbus of the uncharted air!
Showing the world the way of youth
Who wills to do and dare.

From Golden Gate to far Hell Gate
With but a single stay,
On over Neptune's stormy realm
Speeding your lonely way,

Beset by fog, and rain and hail
To moonlit heights you rise;
Ne'er can or storm or space prevail
'Gainst him whose "Spirit" flies

From continent to continent
In one long steady flight.
Conqueror, on but one aim intent,
Of ocean's treacherous might.

Again, as Hermes of good will,
In trackless flight by day and night
Our western nations' hearts you thrill
O'ertopping Andes' cloud-hid height.

All hail! proved Super Daedalus!
Our Viking of the blue!
Showing the world the way of man
Who wills to dare and do.

Envoi—1929

Just one more word I have to say:
You need no trouble borrow,
As on your way you soar each day,
Since you have won the morrow!

CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON

Swarthmore, Pa.,
October 16, 1929

An Appreciation

It always thrills me thru and thru to go
To the Library. See the books, row on row
One—or all of them for me.
Shall I read? paint? write? Which shall it be?

I'm wildly inspired to do all three.

But travel allures, there's a map unfurled,
I'm invited to see the whole wide world.
Ancient cities and modern tribes, sun bright
Valleys, and little peasant homes, all light
With love. London fogs, the snares of gay
Paree.

Mysteries of darkest Africa. Verily
From snow-covered mountains to southern
seas,

I may go at once, or whenever I please.
Meet Elizabeth and Essex, Benito
Mussolini too, a French queen or so,
Mary of Scots and the Mother of Kings,
Waiting to tell me a number of things,

I'd rather paint. But first I want to view
The work of modern painters, all the blue
Of sea, and mists, and glorious color riot,
Noisy city scenes, and fields, and quiet.
Painted ladies with close bobbed hair,
And all their pretty baubles, rich and rare.

Could I write?—I do fancy,
Some time—when I feel all romancy,
In the library—you know—where there
dwells
Inspiration, and all kinds of spells
Creep on me, thrilling me thru and thru,
That's exactly the thing I mean to do.
If I could but tarry and bide my time,
I might pen a story truly sublime.

Then again I might not, most likely so,
For the days are short, the years fast go.
But always the feeling of richness in store,
When I enter the library swinging door.

Annie Southerne Tardy.

Birmingham, Ala.

Culture exists when one has learned
to delight in the free use of the mind
and of the imagination. Culture exists
when one has learned to delight in that,
in art, in music, in ever-increasing un-
derstanding of all that is beautiful, gra-
cious, well-ordered in the aspirations of
man.—Bennett.

Library Meetings

Boston—The Special Libraries association of Boston invited the National executive board for a joint meeting which was held September 16, an occasion for greater understanding and coöperation between the two organizations.

The evening meeting had an address of welcome by Mr Chase, of the Boston public library, where the meeting was held. There was an address by Albert H. Rogers, executive director of the Massachusetts Tercentenary association, in which he asked that librarians join with others in Massachusetts as a gathering place for all other organizations meeting in 1930. Mr Alcott stressed the need for a larger membership, especially the \$5 membership which carries voting in the national organization. Miss Cavanaugh gave a very informing address as to the necessity for librarians to think in terms of business if they are to understand the business man's problems and so assist in their solving by making available readily, pertinent, detailed information.

BLANCHE DAVENPORT

California—The County librarians' caravan thru the northern counties stopped over at Alturas, September 25, to attend the meeting of the eighth district of the California library association. The "traveling librarians" were warmly welcomed by the district president, Lenala Martin, Lassen County librarian, and the secretary, Katherine Woods, Plumas County librarian, as well as by a host of townspeople who had assembled to greet the visitors.

The vogue of the mystery story was discussed by Miss Woods, and Mary Barmby, Alameda County librarian, told of the experiences of the caravan in its tour of the north. Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian, an ever welcome speaker, presented various phases of his South African library survey trip. Mrs Julia G. Babcock, president of the California

library association, expressed the pleasure of the association that the A. L. A. would meet in California in 1930, and said that the P. N. L. A. had been invited to meet here at the same time.

Short talks were given by Samuel Levinson of Sacramento, Anne Williams, Modoc County librarian, Judge E. C. Bonner of Alturas, who emphasized the fact that education should be universal and that a library is a community necessity, and by Mr R. R. Baker of Alturas who pledged support to the library. Upon adjournment, the librarians visited the Modoc County free library.

About 50 librarians of the Second district gathered at Asilomar, October 12-13, for their annual meeting. The weather and the setting were perfect. Mary Barmby, Alameda County librarian, and Anne Hadden, Monterey County librarian, had arranged the meeting. The members were welcomed in the newly-finished Merrill Hall by Miss Edith Stanton, superintendent of Asilomar. Anne Kennedy, librarian of the Alameda County medical library, told what the librarians are doing to bring library service to their institutional groups. Mrs Julia A. Babcock, as president of the C. L. A., discussed the proposed C. L. A. project to hire a publicity expert to collect and disseminate information relative to library salaries and conditions.

Susan T. Smith, librarian of the Berkeley public library, speaking on Reading of library assistants, gave her own and other librarians' experiences in staff collections, the reading of magazines by the staff, etc., a most timely topic.

A roll call by types of libraries preceded the lunch hour; librarians with similar interests rose upon call and then arranged to have lunch together to discuss their particular problems.

The afternoon session opened by Wm. P. Silva playing music on kelp instruments; his skilful use of the large brown kelps of the seashore was warmly applauded by the librarians.

State Librarian Milton J. Ferguson in an address described the ports visited by him in South Africa, comparing them with those of California, and bringing in a great deal of unsuspected library history. Mrs Alice G. Whitbeck, of the Contra Costa County free library, described the County Librarians' caravan thru the northern counties, during which the libraries of about 11 counties were visited. That evening, a "fun night" was held. The next morning the librarians assembled on the terrace to hear Miss Hadden's very worth-while talk on Monterey County, well illustrated by the beautiful country surrounding Asilomar.

HAZEL G. GIBSON

Secretary

Chicago—The Chicago library club met on October 10, 1929, with about 100 members in attendance. An informal dinner preceded the meeting.

During a brief business meeting the officers for the year were introduced. Resolutions on the death of Miss Eva May Ford were adopted. The chairman of the Membership committee presented 65 persons who were voted into membership.

Taking as her subject, "The new day in the old world and what Europe thinks of the United States," Miss Lutie E. Stearns of Wisconsin, gave an entertaining account of industrial and social conditions as observed during her visit to Europe in the summer of 1928.

ANITA M. HOSTETTER

Secretary

North Dakota—The annual conference of the North Dakota library association was held at Devils Lake. The weather man was particularly gracious and the autumn coloring of the lake woods gave a picturesque setting. The ride to Fort

Totten, an old military reservation, now an Indian school, was a progressive pageant of colors.

Reports of conferences of national scope occupied the opening sessions. Miss Lillian Cook, secretary of the library commission, gave us glimpses of the Adult education meeting at Chapel Hill, N. C. Miss Bessie Baldwin of the Traveling library department outlined the two weeks' conference at Madison, particularly the book hours conducted by Miss Reely.

The first evening's address, Culture and the machine age, by Prof W. C. Hunter of the Agricultural college, gave a more optimistic feeling than the philosophic trend of the day is apt to give. Tracing the machine influence and its emphasis on the material, he pointed out artistic and cultural gains, and said that the task of education in this age is to ignore neither the past nor the present but to work with science to utilize culture, not for a few, but for many.

Probably the most vivid impressions of the conference gather around the visit to the School for the Deaf. The infinite patience of the trained teachers, the happy, pathetic eagerness of the children, the cheerful surroundings, the progress toward self-support—these will stay long with us.

The Library and the church was discussed by Archdeacon Marsh, whose fine coöperation with the library of his own city appreciably extended its influence. Lists of Lenten reading, which he prepared, were widely used, but his thesis was that both library and church were working toward the raising of the culture standard and so must work together, not along religious lines, but in selection and recommendation of good books. One of the greatest contributions librarians can make to the church, he said, is to persuade people to read books that will stimulate thinking.

The Library's contribution to the school was discussed by Superintendent

Sauvain of Devils Lake. He showed how extensive reading and suitable material lends itself effectively to the development of ability in silent reading and stressed how the librarian may cooperate in furnishing helpful guidance in the selection of proper reading material for pupils of each grade.

The book-loving child is almost without exception the good scholar.

At the Friday afternoon session, Elizabeth Baker of the Sheridan County library in Montana related many of her interesting experiences in county library work. William Carlson, librarian of the North Dakota University, gave a report of the A. L. A. meeting in Washington, D. C.

Following this report, Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Minneapolis public library, led a round-table discussion on library problems.

At the close of the afternoon meeting, the members were taken to the Devils Lake Town and Country club for refreshments and from there to Lakewood, Fort Totten and Sully's Hill.

After dinner, Miss Countryman gave an address on What the county library has meant to the schools. Miss Countryman paid tribute to the library profession and said she thought it one of the finest public services and one of the greatest because it brings light, life, joy, and God into the world. She stressed the need for library service to the rural population and gave a very thorough account of the history of the Hennepin County library and explained its working system.

Mrs Hazel W. Byrnes, librarian of the State Teachers' College, Mayville, spoke at the Saturday morning session on Efficient school library service. The ideal of library service, she said, is to attain for the students the skill and the continuous habit of using the library not only for seeking knowledge, but for pleasure as well.

Officers elected were: President, Ruth Brown, librarian, Grand Forks public library; vice president, Mrs Hazel W. Byrnes, librarian, State Teachers' College, Mayville; secretary-treasurer, Harriet Anfinson, librarian, Valley City public library.¹

Ohio—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio library association was held at Cincinnati, October 9-11. The friendly hospitality of the Cincinnati hosts, the interesting program arranged by President Julian S. Fowler, Oberlin College, and the pleasant weather combined to make the occasion delightful.

The association was welcomed to Cincinnati by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Cincinnati public library. A report by George E. McCormick, Ohio state librarian, referred to the condition of chaos into which the state library had fallen during the 18 months that it was closed. A movement towards betterment was, dividing the library organization into five divisions: administrative, extension, main, legislative reference and accession. Mr McCormick said their aim was to be of service to as many people as possible in the state, with a desire to serve every library to the utmost of their ability.

Several round-table meetings were held at which those eminent in their respective lines led the discussions. Problems relating to college and university libraries and their relation to other factors were discussed.

The School Librarians' round-table, led by Alice K. Bowen, discussed the school library and its relations and duties to the students. Martha Ann Jones, Dayton public library, directed the Children's section. The problems of library work with children were discussed by those engaged in it. The Reference Librarians' round-table discussed, particularly, the problems of a small library. The Catalog section discussed the question of organ-

¹ This account is made from two reports.

ization and special catalog problems. A warm compliment was paid to the inspirational and practical value of Margaret Mann's textbook on Cataloging. The Large Libraries group, under Miss Rena Reese of Cincinnati, listened to papers from representatives of the Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati and Youngstown libraries. The book discussions in the Small Libraries round-table, directed by Helen Fox of Mansfield, were interesting.

A resolution passed urged the Ohio state library to make provision for a supplementary collection of books in immigrant languages to help meet the growing demand for such books.

Robert A. Taft, former speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, referring to the proposed tax amendment, said that the libraries organized under the school district library law would be seriously affected, but that eventually all libraries would have a much surer financial footing if Ohio tax laws are modernized in accordance with the proposed amendment.

John Cowper Powys, of Oxford University, discussed "Ten great books." These he named as: Psalms of David, Homer's *Odyssey* or *Iliad*, Aeschylus' *Prometheus bound*, Dante's *Inferno*, Montaigne's essays, Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Goethe's *Faust*, Dostoevsky's *The Idiot*, the poetical works of John Keats and several books by Marcel Proust.

Interesting pictures of well-known authors were presented by Dr P. D. Sherman, of Oberlin College, in his *Recollections of literary folk*.

Officers for the coming year: President, Lillie Wulfekoetter, Public library, Cincinnati; first vice-president, Clarence W. Sumner, Youngstown public library; second vice-president, Helen Fox, Mansfield public library; third vice-president, May Templar, Cuyhoga Falls; secretary, Elsie Peck, Dayton public library; treasurer, Edgar E. King, Miami University library, Oxford.

A "Seeing Cincinnati" drive about the city followed by a tea, two entertaining portmanteau plays by the Stuart Walker Players, delightful music by Cincinnati musicians, and a banquet at Hotel Sinton were particularly enjoyable social features of the meeting.

GENTILISKA WINTERROWD
Secretary

Wyoming—At a meeting held in Thermopolis, October 10, a Wyoming state library association was formed. There were 12 librarians present at the meeting from different sections of the state. Julia Wright Merrill of the American Library Association was present.

Officers elected were: Mrs Clare E. Ausherman, state librarian, president; Nina K. Moran, Basin, first vice-president; Mrs Florence S. Marshall, Sheridan, second vice-president; Frances Mentzer, Cheyenne, secretary-treasurer.

A second meeting of the organization will be held in the spring of 1930, in Casper, at which time, the library problems of the state will be discussed and definite working plans for the organization, adopted.

FRANCES MENTZER, Sec'y
Coming meetings

The Mississippi library association will meet at Jackson, Miss., November 21-23.

The midwinter meetings of the A. L. A. will be held at the Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., December 30-31.

There will be two meetings for librarians of large Public libraries at the Mid-winter conference of the A. L. A. at Chicago, December 30-31.

Suggestions for program are invited.

PAUL N. RICE
Dayton, Ohio Chairman

American Library Institute

An interesting discussion was given at a meeting of the American Library Institute, October 4-5, on the Bowker domain at Stockbridge, Mass., on invitation of Mr Bowker.

The question: What shall we do with our old librarians? was introduced by Dr Hill from two points of view, that of the economic welfare of the retired librarian and, secondly, that of the services which the retired librarian may render to the profession or the world at large. Under the first division, Dr Hill emphasized the need of salaries commensurate with those of teachers and thriftiness on the part of librarians to prepare for the loss or decrease in income that comes with retirement. Under the second division, the various suggestions made were that the age limit of service might be extended beyond 65; that retired librarians might be useful as book reviewers, as lecturers at library schools, etc., as members of library boards and library association committees, as consultants and advisors on library organization, building, etc., and as specialists on library staffs. Discussion of this topic was continued thruout the session and letters from members were read. Dr Hill was asked to continue collecting material on this subject and to report at the next meeting of the Institute.

Dr Hill presented to the Institute on behalf of Mrs Henry J. Carr, a collection of correspondence, documents, etc., concerned with the Institute and a record of its minutes and proceedings from 1905 to 1909 which had been kept by Mr Carr as secretary during that period. A resolution of thanks to Mrs Carr was passed.

The following resolution was passed by the Fellowship of the American Library Institute:

We, the members of the American Library Institute, met in conference at Stockbridge, Mass., October 5, 1929, sensible of the great loss suffered by the Institute in the death of John Cotton Dana, hereby resolve:

That Mr Dana, in his distinguished career, culminating in the notable librarianship of the Free Public library of Newark, New Jersey, wherein he became one of the foremost citizens of the city he served; giv-

ing new impetus and high meaning to librarianship by extension of its operations into fields of business and industry; enlarging his influence through the Newark museum with a new conception of a museum's value and purpose; maintaining a jealous concern for the highest interests of his profession and asserting his convictions with solicitude for the welfare of the work; foremost in original enterprise in giving new interpretation to library service; a leader and exemplar before the members of his profession, Mr Dana has so highly exalted librarianship by his great contribution to it that in his death at the height of his powers the cause has met a deprivation as incalculable as the value of his power and influence while he lived;

That the American Library Institute records its sense of loss of Mr Dana's counsel and fellowship in the Institute so deeply cherished hitherto;

That these expressions be conveyed to Mrs Dana, the Newark public library, *The Library Journal*, LIBRARIES, and be spread upon the minutes of the Institute.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN, Secy.
American Library Institute

Interesting Things in Print

An exhibition of the Fifty books of the year and of Printing for Commerce was held in the Bibliographical museum of the Newberry library, Chicago, October 9-November 2. The material comprising this exhibition was selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as noteworthy examples of contemporary typography.

The Gateway of tomorrow, an Americanization play issued by the Scott-Mitchell Publishing Company of St. Paul, is attracting attention, particularly in the elementary schools. The Scott-Mitchell Publishing Company has announced a list price of 50 cents, with one-third discount on orders received direct. This play is something that ought to be used, not only in schools, but in children's departments of public libraries.

The *University Debaters' Annual* has attained its fifteenth volume in the issue for 1928-1929. This volume, like the earlier ones in the series, contains a stenographic report of nine debates, each

accompanied by briefs and a selected bibliography.

The subjects covered are: The Pact of Paris, British criminal procedure, Women in industry, Installment buying, Freedom of speech, Insanity as a defense in crime, The Jury system, National advertising and Government ownership and operation of power sites.

The H. W. Wilson Company, New York City, has just issued the following books in the Reference Shelf series: The Baumes law, The Thirteen month calendar and A Government fund for unemployment.

"Modern aviation engines," in two volumes, prepared by Major Victor Pagé, Air Corps, U. S. R., has been issued by the responsible Norman W. Henley Publishing Company. "Modern aviation engines," devoted to basic principles, operation, instruction, construction, repair and installation, is intended as a complete, authentic work of reference as well as an instruction manual. Both volumes are profusely illustrated with drawings, charts and pictures, with over 1,000 topics fully explained.

These two volumes are respectfully dedicated to the Honorable John H. Trumbull, governor of the state of Connecticut, who preaches aviation and practices what he preaches. The last paragraph of the preface bespeaks a friendly appreciation of the books by many librarians who themselves can lay no claims to aviation wisdom.

Considerable space is devoted to the leading wartime engines because some of these are still in use and, also, because these are the types from which our present-day perfected engines have been developed. As aviation and the increasing use of aircraft have practically reached international bounds, this book has been made international in scope. Many practical and successful foreign engines have been illustrated and described along with American products.

The library of Duke University has acquired the private library of the South Carolina poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne.

This collection contains about 1,800 volumes, including many valuable files of magazines and pamphlets. The most interesting item is a complete file of *The Palmetto Flag*, a secession newspaper of 1851.

This collection also includes valuable sets in standard English literature and a large number of autographed presentation copies of books of eminent American writers. In addition, there are a number of first editions among the poets, Tennyson, Swinburne, Morris, Rossetti, Emerson and Hawthorne. There is considerable manuscript material contained in the blank pages in all the volumes, particularly, in Hayne's own books. Hayne seems habitually to have composed his poems on the fly leaves of his favorite books.

The Duke library has been building up its material in Southern history and is delighted to add the Hayne library to the collection. The poet Hayne was a nephew of Senator Robert Y. Hayne of the Webster-Hayne debate fame. He felt keenly the events of the Civil War and at its close retreated to a small cottage near Augusta and spent the rest of his life quietly writing.

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MARGERY BEDGINER

Bulletin Boards and Displays¹

The assistant who takes charge of the library bulletin boards and displays finds her work both exciting and gratifying. It is exciting because there is increasing competition on all sides and because there is always a wealth of material for her use. It is gratifying when it has increased the demand for a good book or lured somebody into a field of unexpected delight. What the assistant needs most of all is time to plan her work and ability to make her fingers do her bidding. She has a single purpose: to advertise the stock and service of her library. Consequently, any use of irrelevant material, tho interesting in itself, for the purpose of acquiring new borrowers is illegitimate: The library display cases are not museum cases and the library walls are not art gallery walls. But the limitation is not as great as it seems. Almost anything bears a relation to books, or other library service; the point is that that relation must be apparent in the exhibit. The Boys and Girls department recently had an exhibit of soap sculpture of Greek subjects. There were a miniature façade of the Parthenon, a portrait-bust of Zeus, etc., and the case contained also some juvenile books on Greek architecture and sculpture. Piedmont branch's guessing contest exhibit for Children's Book Week, two years ago, created a perfect storm of excitement regarding the contents of the library.

Before planning any exhibit, there are some general principles to be observed, principles which apply to bulletin boards, displays, and posters alike. The first and most important of all is to preserve the original beauty of the rooms and maintain an effect of restfulness in them. Busy and crowded as we are, we should not add anything that will make the rooms look needlessly cluttered. The main library is a beautiful place with its

oak panelling, its suede-covered doors, its lovely murals and its decorated ceiling. Tho it is hard to practice what we preach, we should leave the walls and woodwork alone. To some people, a thumb-tack hole in a beautiful panel or column is more than an eye-sore; it is a wound. The main library has had picture-wire strung around the halls, so that large posters may be displayed without injuring the walls.

The same principles apply to rooms that have less intrinsic beauty than the Carnegie buildings. A plain plaster wall above the book shelves is far more pleasing, to most people, with a simple flower arrangement against it, than with a cut-out frieze of cheap color-prints, or even with framed pictures unless they are of great beauty in themselves. The use of large pictures is always hazardous, unless they are fitted to a wall space and harmonize in character and line with their surroundings. The safest place for them is an art gallery. When unframed cut-outs are used, they soon become dusty and lend the room a tawdry look, because the attendant has time neither to dust them nor to change them frequently. If she saves her brightly colored cut-outs, she will have a world of material for posters that can be made at odd moments and changed often.

Another principle to observe is that of harmony in color, line and character, among the parts of an exhibit and between the exhibit itself and the room. Contrasting and often jarring color schemes are frequently used because they call immediate attention to the advertisement. Tho blue and orange, red and green, violet and yellow are very effective for the purpose of advertising, they are likely to be harsh and blatant. In the minds of some observers, they kill their purpose immediately, if they call attention, in an unpleasant manner, to a display that is pleasing in other respects. Tho the attention should be called to the product rather than the medium of the

¹ By permission, *Staff Bulletin*, Oakland free library, Oakland, Cal.

advertisement, there is no reason why that medium should not be beautiful. The amateur can feel safe in combining colors that come close together in the color-wheel, combinations such as green, yellow, orange; or red, violet, blue. And, if one wants a safe guide to follow, there is none more practical and entertaining, too, than Bernstein's *Color in art and daily life*. It is well to remember the effectiveness of black as a background for exhibits and posters.

When it is not feasible for the system to employ a commercial artist for regular poster work, the librarian must train her own fingers, striving to hide her amateurishness. But there are helps on every hand: shop-windows, bill-boards, magazines and books. In addition to books on poster work, there is a most useful and valuable new book on advertising, *Layout in advertising*, by W. A. Dwiggins. The book is written for printers and commercial artists, but it is full of practical suggestions for exhibit work of all kinds.

The principles discussed above all have their practical application to the library's bulletin boards, which should be no less than three feet from the floor so that printed matter can be read easily wherever it is placed. Cork-linoleum forms a good background and should be framed in wood which harmonizes with the woodwork and furniture of the room. Soft pine covered with burlap is not good bulletin board material because the wood soon becomes full of holes and it always had hard spots that try the patience of the librarian and waste her time. It is better to have several small bulletin boards than one large one, so that notices may be posted on one and the others left for the library's special exhibits.

Book-jackets form the bulk of the bulletin board worker's material and nowadays they are so attractive that they form the library's chief advertising asset. Tho they are neater when trimmed, they

are more arresting with all the printed matter left on. It is better to display a few well-placed jackets and change the display often than to show too many at once. Theories of color harmony affect the arrangement of book covers as well as other things. A single red book-jacket will bring discord into the whole display if it happens to be in yellows, greens and blues.

Among bulletin board materials there is nothing more interesting than book news: short items about books and authors, with portraits and quotations and other items of interest. Around book-lists many an interesting exhibit can be centered. The Reference department's recent bibliography of aviation suggested the present display of periodicals and government documents relating to the subject. While the list was being compiled, additions were made to the aviation collection so that it should be well-rounded by the time the bibliography made its appearance. The books could not, of course, be displayed as they are in constant demand for use.

JOSEPHINE DEWITT

New Fiction¹

Book Review Club of Boston

I. Novels of literary value or included because of author's prominence.

Chapman, Maristan Home place.

Simple tale of mountain people told with quaint, rich idiom and with poetic feeling.

De La Roche, Mazo Whiteoaks of Jalna.

Same study characters, family, pride, and literary style of Jalna; dealing with the problems of the younger generation.

Ertz, Susan The galaxy.

Character study with a Victorian setting; will be desired for its literary skill.

Galsworthy, John A modern comedy.

The novels subsequent to the Forsyte Saga published in one volume.

Glasgow, Ellen They stoop to folly.

Problem novel dealing with the mental attitude of three generations toward human folly and sin; for mature readers.

Morrow, Honore W. Splendor of God.

Biographical novel; Adoniram Judson, the first Baptist missionary faces the Orient and readjusts his life. An important book.

¹List XXI. of Book Review club of Greater Boston for October 1929.

Owen, John Lark's fate.

Thoughtful character study of a boy in a world of tragedy and beauty.

Priestly, J. B. The good companions.

Long, leisurely, delightful tale, of a traveling troupe in England. Has a Dickensy flavor.

Rosman, A. G. Visitors to Hugo.

Will be enjoyed by the many who liked *The window*. Hugo is crippled by an accident and the outside world is brought to him by his visitors.

Walpole, Hugh Hans Frost.

A famous author rebels against being kept in cotton wool. Will not be very popular.

II. Stories of more popular appeal**Anonymous** Jan the romantic.

Well written character study, with the war and French family life as a background.

Barrington, E. The laughing queen.

Romantic story of Queen Cleopatra.

Benson, E. F. Paying guests.

Humorous story of the "paying guests" at an English health resort.

Chambers, Robert W. Happy parrot.

Pirate story with plenty of color and action.

Deeping, Warwick Roper's row.

The upward struggle to success as a physician of an English boy with the handicaps of poverty and professional jealousy and the part played by mother and wife in his success. Wholesome and worthwhile.

Evarts Tomahawk rights.

Frontier and Indian history in popular form.

Garstin, Crosbie Houp La'.

Light, humorous adventure, an enjoyable bit of fun.

Gregory, Jackson Mystery at Spanish hacienda.

The West, love, mystery, adventure in satisfactory proportions.

Grey, Zane Fighting caravans.

Good type of the Western adventure story, with historical background of the Overland and Santa Fe trails.

Hendryx, James B. Man of the North.

Rugged adventure in the Canadian Northwest.

Larner, Ring The round-up.

A collection of short stories men will like.

Lincoln, Joseph & Freeman Blair's attic.

The salty tang of Cape Cod and a family mystery.

Lovelace, Maud H. Early candlelight.

Frontier life in Minnesota; a wholesome love story against a vivid, colorful frontier background.

McCutcheon, G. B. The Merivales.

Mystery, romance and action make a very readable tale.

Oemler, Marie Johnny Reb. Scene, a small town in the South.

Somewhat sentimental and drags at times, but will be popular.

Runbeck, Margaret L. People will talk.

Family life; its simple joys and pleasures and beneath the surface its tragedies. Scene, Washington, D. C. and Boston.

Tarkington, Booth Penrod Jashber.

Penrod and his pals turn detective.

Detective stories**Crofts, F. W.** Purple sickle murder.**Freeman, R. A.** Silent witness (reissue).**Hart, F. N.** Hide in the dark.**Queen, E.** Roman hat mystery.

If you want to wean a 12-year old from an excessive addiction to murder and mystery stories no better book than *The City of the sacred well* is on the market. If he reads that, he will have had the thrill of going 70 feet under water in a well never before entered by a white man, and he will go under just after the skeletons of scores of people have been dredged out. He will have the thrill of discovering the tomb of an ancient god, and has had, unknowingly, a fascinating introduction to art, archeology, and scientific method. If that book worked, its logical successor is *White waters and black*. Here he experiences hardships that might have been avoided, he lives adventures that pale a mystery story, and he has had a plus quantity that includes anthropology, primitive religion, and the amazing bigness of geography as something alive on this earth.

I discovered the *Mysterious stranger* as a book for 12 year olds by the disappearance of my copy at home. When finally returned by the boy who had borrowed it without leave, the edges were grimy, the covers spotted, and it had circulated among more than a dozen boys, not one of whom was over 14 years of age.

The *Treasure of the Isle of Mist* is a whimsical tale emphasizing the need of self-reliance and self-confidence; in *Andrew Jackson* the dominant note is loyalty; in *The Friendly Arctic*, initiative; in *The Book of Gloucester fishermen* and in *The Years between*, courage; while in *The Microbe hunters* and *The Hunger fighters*, those two gem like qualities of perseverance and thoroughness are drummed in on every page.

[From a talk on books by Mr Solle, before Illinois library association.]

Library Schools

Carnegie library school

"Pittsburgh Day" was held again this year on October 3. After a brief talk on the city of Pittsburgh, past and present, by Sara M. Soffel, Pittsburgh attorney, the students were taken for an automobile drive thru the characteristic sections of the city and its environs. They returned to a dinner given by the Pittsburgh chapter of the Carnegie Library School association, at which over 100 students and alumnae were present.

According to the new curriculum plan as it is in effect this year, the practice work for the first semester will be conducted in one week given over entirely to practice work rather than being done over a period of weeks with a certain number of hours each week.

New appointments

Sara F. Bloom, '26, assistant, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Rena Carlson, '25, librarian, State Teachers College, Clarion.

Margaret Clark, '27, reference librarian, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Esther Fleming, '24, assistant, Boys and Girls department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Edith R. Morse, '13, children's librarian, Tulare County free library, Visalia, Cal.

Alice Murtha, '27, assistant, Homewood branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Anna Prunte, '28, assistant, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.

Florence Ridenour, '26, assistant-librarian, State Teachers College, Indiana.

Bess Timmerman, '26, Directing children's librarian, Queens Borough public library, New York City.

Katherine Waller, '28, itinerant librarian, Public library, Evanston, Ill.

Mrs Dorothy Wilson Yates, children's librarian, San Pedro branch library, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs Ruth Grove McKee, '29, assistant-children's librarian, South Side branch, Pittsburgh.

Gladys C. Conner, '29, assistant, Public library, New Castle.

Ruth Crawford, assistant, University of Pittsburgh library, Pittsburgh.

Edwina L. Fitzgerald, assistant, Public library, Akron, Ohio.

FRANCES H. KELLY

Principal

Drexel Institute

The School of library science opened its twenty-ninth year on September 23, with an enrolment of 48 students in the graduate school and 21 in the afternoon classes for school librarians. The students come from 13 states and represent 32 colleges.

The faculty has been augmented by the addition of Fannie Cox, Wis. '13, Columbia '28, who has had five years of teaching experience on the staff of the Carnegie library school of Atlanta. Mary Louise Robison, Swarthmore '28, Drexel '29, has been appointed assistant reviser in school library work. After a year abroad, Mildred Pope will resume her connection as instructor in school library work.

The class visited the University of Pennsylvania library on October 2 under the guidance of Asa Don Dickinson, the librarian, who gave an interesting lecture on the history and growth of the University library.

The School has suffered a great loss in the death of Dr Thomas Lynch Montgomery, whose hospitality at the Pennsylvania Historical Society library has been extended to the library school students each year. His amusing reminiscences and delightful running comments on the rich collections of his library will long be remembered.

The students of this year's class are 100 per cent members of the A. L. A.

Interesting statistics have been compiled concerning the class graduated in June, 1929. These figures show an almost equal distribution of our graduates in positions in public, college and school libraries.

ANNE W. HOWLAND

Director

Hampton Institute

The Hampton Institute library school opened with an enrollment of 10 students, which taxes the seating capacity of the school's present quarters. Nine students

are college graduates and the enrollment represents nine different states.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has made a grant to the school to finance the further development of the field work among the southern colleges which the school has initiated. The position of assistant director has been created and Margaret B. Martin, Washington, has been secured to fill this position.

Harriet O. Clark, Columbia, instructor in classification and cataloging, is another new member of the faculty.

Graduates have been placed in positions as follows:

Jennie E. Baker, '29, librarian, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.

Nell F. Childs, '29, librarian of State College, Dover, Del.

Olive M. Durden, '29, librarian, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex.

Wallace V. Jackson, '29, librarian, Virginia Union University, Richmond.

Anne L. Rucker, '29, reference and circulation assistant, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Camille S. Shade, '29, librarian, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Olie A. Carpenter, '26, librarian, Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.

Alberta E. Calvin, '27, librarian, Bluefield Institute, W. Va.

Bertie Sowell, '28, assistant, Library of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

FLORENCE R. CURTIS
Director

Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia

Five persons completed the 33-hour major in library science and were granted a library certificate this summer, three now occupying the following positions:

Dorothy Geddes, librarian, Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Loeda Kincheloe, librarian, Public library, Ottawa.

Ferne Antel, Library assistant, Tulsa University, Oklahoma.

Twenty other students have recently taken library science courses in K. S. T. C. and, upon recommendations, have been appointed to library positions.

The September issue of *Teaching* is the Library Science number and its en-

tire contents were prepared by the Department of library science. It is a 60-page pamphlet and was edited chiefly by Mrs. Pine. It deals with every phase of high school libraries. In addition to the hundreds of copies that have gone out over Kansas, requests for copies have come in to the Kellogg library from 34 other states.

University of Minnesota

One hundred and three students are registered in courses in the Division of library instruction at the University of Minnesota. Of those, 25 are taking one course only, 21 two courses, 10 three courses and 43 are enrolled for the full-time schedule of five or more courses.

Dr William Watts Folwell, first president of the University of Minnesota, and librarian from 1869 to 1907, died September 18, age 97.

Dr Folwell was one of the leading citizens of Minnesota and retained a keen interest in the library even after his retirement from the University faculty in 1907.

The University of Minnesota has recently acquired the private library of the Reverend Francis Jager, dealing with Apiculture.

The collection includes several hundred volumes among which are two or three files of scarce periodicals on bee keeping and numerous eighteenth century and earlier treatises on the subject.

Pratt Institute

The class of 1930, 26 in number, began regular work on September 30, after a week of intensive practice in the library.

Geographically considered, the class comes from 16 states and the District of Columbia. There are four New Englanders, five from the Middle Atlantic states, ten from the South, five from the Middle West, and two from the Pacific Coast, South Carolina having more representatives than any other state. Nineteen are college graduates; all but two have had two or three years beyond

high-school, and the two high-school graduates have had four or more years work in good libraries. Twenty-two have had some previous library experience. The New York public library, the public libraries of Medford, Mass., Albany, East Orange, Greenville, S. C., the Fort Wayne County library, the libraries of the University of North Carolina and Haverford College are represented by staff members. Two have been high-school librarians, several have taken summer school library courses or library courses in college; six have taught, six have been in business, with a few scattering occupations.

All have studied French, all but one Latin, 12 German, 12 Spanish, and one each Italian, Greek and Swedish. The average age is 25.5, less than that of any class for several years. It is altogether a homogeneous class, 100 per cent American and with many interests and experiences in common, tho with enough variety to lend interest.

The following appointments of members of the class of 1929 have been made:

Hallie Day Bach, cataloger, Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond.

Nora Bateson, reference librarian, University of British Columbia library, Vancouver.

Margaret Binkley, assistant, Federal Reserve Bank, New York City.

Grace Bischoff and Evalena Cairns, assistants, Public library, Passaic, N. J.

Madeleine B. Dunn, cataloger, Antioch College library, Yellow Springs, O.

Irene C. Ellingson, in charge of the chemical department library, Princeton University library.

J. Eileen Hurlbut, assistant, Library of the National Broadcasting Co., New York.

Jane E. Molenaar, indexer, McGraw Hill Publishing Company, New York City.

Mary M. Snead, librarian, State Teachers College, Farmerville, Va.

Elizabeth D. Young, librarian, Public library, Winter Haven, Fla.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

St. Louis

The school opened on Thursday, September 19, with a lecture by Dr Bostwick. The enrollment totals 41 students:

29 registering for the general course and 12 for the special course in children's work, including two who had previously graduated from the general course. These students come to us from Illinois, Oklahoma, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana in addition to Missouri, and 27 of them have had experience in library work ranging from three months to eight years. HARRIET P. SAWYER

Principal

Simmons College

The new school year opened September 23 with 75 students: 41 seniors, 28 graduates of other colleges, 5 transfers with three years of academic credit, and 1 special. Of the 48 New Englanders, 29 are from Massachusetts, an unusually large "native" proportion. Nine other states, the District of Columbia and Canada are represented.

Later placements in the class of 1929:

Sarah E. Burdick, librarian, Guyan Valley high school, Branchland, West Virginia.

Fannie L. Cook, assistant, Public library, Medford.

Christina L. Davis, assistant, Flatbush branch library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elizabeth Eveleth, general assistant, Public library, Providence, R. I.

Elizabeth Gage, children's librarian, Public library, Bay City, Mich.

Alice H. Nelson, assistant, Robbins library, Arlington.

Harriet L. Rourke, librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Sunmount, N. Y.

Eleanor F. Whittemore, and Edna A. Shea, assistants in circulation, Public library, Providence, R. I.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY

Director

Wisconsin University

A capacity registration of 41, selected from 126 applicants, is in attendance at the Wisconsin library school. The group has chosen the title, The Middle Border class, after the book written by Hamilton Garland, famous Wisconsin author. This group includes 16 from Wisconsin, six from Illinois, four from South Dakota, three each from Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri, two from Nebraska and one each from Iowa, Montana, North Dakota and Texas.

The Library Borrower

That much abused but fascinating person, the library borrower, was much in evidence at the recent meeting of the Lending section of the A. L. A. in Washington, for it was about his ideas of what library service ought to mean, his inarticulate desires, his dislike of red tape and his familiarity with institutions giving more service than he could ever hope to pay for, that the speakers before this section seemed to be worried about.

He was introduced by Mr Carleton Joeckel in his paper, "The Borrower's side of the loan desk," as a person who wanted what he wanted when he wanted it, altho often he did not quite know how to make clear to others what it was he wanted. He was a person asking to be treated at his face value in a library as he would be treated in a hotel. In behalf of this often rather timid tho intelligent Mr Public, Mr Joeckel pled for less red tape in registration, assistants at the desk capable of helping him to make himself articulate about his book needs, and a book service which would be prompt enough to give him the book he wanted while he was still keen about it.

The idea of prompt book service took an important place. The need of having the important new books on the shelves of the library as soon as upon those of the book store, seems to have been felt by a number of people. It was asked that A. L. A. *Booklist* give some cost of pre-publication information.

A number present, more or less interested in the book market point of view, felt that the problem could not be solved by the A. L. A. and urged the need of a discussion of the difficulties by those most concerned, namely by the librarians, book publishers and book sellers, and called for a more elastic treatment as regards the whole purchase of new books on the part of librarians.

This is a problem that engages the attention of all libraries, both large and small.

Things in Print Worth Noting¹

Let me submit the following list of material we have found so useful during the past year:

Insurance

The Insurance Society of New York published A List of insurance books in insurance association libraries, state libraries, university libraries. It also tells whether these libraries keep back files of periodicals and whether they loan to other than their readers.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City compiled a list of insurance books for 1928 with an additional list as of February 2, 1929. This supplements a list of Insurance books of 1927 published in the December, 1928, issue of *Special Libraries*.

Mildred Pressman, National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, 1 Park Avenue, New York City, has compiled A Selected list of books and articles on aeronautics for the insurance underwriter.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, publishes a *Library Leaf* which will keep you posted on new books in the field.

General Business

The following references should really be in any public library reference collection and displayed where the business man can examine them at his leisure:

The Bureau of the Census has published a splendid aid to the reference librarian. Sometimes we all receive requests in such technical language, or in such obscure or confused language that we are not sure which path will lead us to the answer. Often one wonders if the statistician sending in the request is quite clear himself as to what he is really trying to trace, or

¹ K. Dorothy Ferguson before Special Libraries Group meeting at California library association convention, Sacramento, May 7, 1929.

prove. This pamphlet entitled *How to use current business statistics*, prepared by Mortimer B. Lane, 1928, price 15 cents, will aid both the statistician and the librarian.

Miss Schramm, research librarian of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, is responsible for a pamphlet entitled *Outstanding commercial research* and a list of key publications, that every research worker and reference librarian should use to check research work done by the following agencies:

Business service, Chambers of commerce, Government bureaus, laboratories, Marketing agencies, Trade associations, University bureaus.

This list is fully annotated and is invaluable.

The Central Trust Company of Illinois publishes a *Digest of Trade Conditions*. Its annual number issued in February gives in a nutshell all the different trends in business and is the most complete and understandable to the uninitiated in deep statistics.

Several libraries through their business branches print lists of books for the business man.

The Business branch of the Public library, Newark, New Jersey, issues a leaflet "presenting special services for the use of business executives and others."

Baltimore, a publication of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, carries a page edited each month by the Business branch of the Baltimore public library.

The Bureau of Railway Economics, with Miss Cullen as librarian, printed in February, 1929, a list of works on railways.

The Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board, through C. E. Virden, general chairman, is working on commercial aviation, and on air and rail transportation and would willingly send material on these subjects.

Aviation

The aviation industry especially in California is fast becoming one of our leading interests. This industry within the next few years will make tremendous strides and will affect all different types of business; and agriculture will use it considerably for transportation. Therefore, any library will have a very large clientele interested in the more serious study of the industry and, of course, with the present trend of speculation, aviation stock will be studied by many.

The *Domestic Air News* published monthly by the United States Department of Commerce, Aeronautical branch, is a good source of material on aviation insurance and other sub-topics.

On the Pacific Coast, H. J. Barne-son & Co. of San Francisco have issued, since February, 1929, a monthly review of facts and forecasts about aviation. The publication is called *Aviation* and can be obtained free.

Financial

Special Libraries published a list of financial literature last year and a new list will be printed in one of the coming issues.

An outstanding publication which may interest reference librarians is *International finance source book*, a bibliography for those interested in foreign securities, compiled by Diana I. Powers Rossi. It lists under each country, all state and municipal and research bulletins with a short annotation giving frequency of issue and general contents.

Modernistic library bindings is the title given to a recently issued poster illustrating books bound in Holliston library buckram in the modern manner. This poster is very effective and hung in the library, would be of interest to the binders' craft.

Bringing Books Into Prominence

Window Displays¹

Bertine Weston, Publicity department head,
Public library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

During Book Week every year the Public library of Fort Wayne and Allen County arranges a window display in Fort Wayne and in each small town where a County branch library is located.

Last year, backgrounds of beaver board were made for each window. Each window was measured, the beaver board cut the right size, and each board shellaced twice to make a foundation for the paint on its porous surface. After the shellac was thoroly dry, the entire surface was painted with flat-white paint. The lettering and drawings were then done on this surface in black India ink. In the center was lettered the slogan "You can have a circus with a good book." Figures of circus animals were drawn and filled in solid with black India ink in different places on the background. The name of the library was lettered in at the bottom and a copy of the same background was used in the four County windows at Harlan, Huntertown, Monroeville and New Haven. The Fort Wayne Book Week window was made on bulletin paper as the window had a frame and did not call for the stiff background.

When the windows were decorated, Dennison circus paper was run across the inside of each window in line with the top of the background for a finish and colored paper and balloons were hung from the ceilings. Each side of the window, from the background to the front, was covered with white cheesecloth and large posters were pinned to it, making a closed window exhibit. Books were attractively arranged on the floor of the windows and book-ends and small wooden blocks were used to raise the

books to positions readable from the street.

This year the window displays were arranged around the Booklover's Map of America. For those who are not familiar with this map, it is drawn by Paul Paine of Syracuse and books and authors are located on it instead of towns and cities. Many different colored strings connected the books in the window with the places on the map they were written about or the authors' homes.

Several non-fiction books of recent date, not included on the map, were substituted for such authors as Zane Grey and Gene Stratton Porter. The maps are gaily colored and very attractive and caused much study from the street. In one small town where this window display was arranged, reserves for 20 of the books in the window came into the library during the week.

Last Spring, the Public library coöperated with the Chamber of Commerce in arranging three window displays in down-town windows in Fort Wayne for "Achievement Week." One window showed the work of the County department alone and pictured how the rural people were served thru the rural school, and by means of branch libraries and deposit stations. For this display, a beaver board background was used and in black India ink pictured the county roads leading to the Main library and from the Main library to the county agencies. Three small models were made; one a typical County branch library, another a typical County school, and the third a typical County deposit station. No books were used with these displays, they were arranged to show the work of the library. The second display pictured, by means of small models made out of cigar boxes and cardboard, the work of each department at the Main library. For example, a miniature book-truck and doll in a white bed pictured

¹This article was furnished to LIBRARIES by the present editor of *Library Journal*, December, 1928, before leaving Ft. Wayne library.

the Hospital service of the Extension department, a small model of the circulation desk and the book stacks showed the work of that department, and a library ladder pictured the work of the Order and Catalog departments in preparing the books for the public. The background for this window display was made on beaver board and illustrated the history of the library from its first building up to the present Carnegie building.

This window attracted much attention because of the small models and the pictured history of the library.

Our third window featured the work of the entire system. A model of the Main library was built and placed in one end of the window. No background was necessary. Small blocks of wood were cut and plainly labeled showing the different kinds of library service rendered by the Public library and each block was connected with the model of the library with bright orange yarn.

Perhaps for simplicity this model was best. It also gave the people the best picture of the work as a whole done by the Public library. If we had been allotted but one window for "Achievement Week," this window would have been the best single display of the work.

Small window exhibits are arranged in the down-town windows as the occasion demands. The merchants of Fort Wayne and Allen County are very glad to cooperate with the library in any special exhibit. One of the most important things we have found in this work is to have the message of the window so clear that it cannot be misunderstood. Plenty of explanatory signs are used and the lettering is always sufficiently large to be easily read from the street. It is very seldom that a window is found ideal for a book exhibit and all sorts of arrangements and make-shifts are used to make it usable. Often the window is too deep for an exhibit of books, and that is remedied by a background of beaver board,

cork, or even a plain screen. If the window is too low, a false floor is put in to bring the level up from the sidewalk. The illumination is very necessary and will often call for double sockets or other special arrangements.

A great deal of common sense, that is not always shown, is necessary in window display work. The window *must* be arranged with an eye to the person in the street not to the one decorating. And this will mean either having one person outside during the decorating process or else a constant climbing out to see how it looks from the outside. If this is not done as each step is taken in the decorating, it may mean that the entire window will have to be arranged over after the person decorating thinks it is right. The window looks entirely different as you are decorating it from what it does as you look at it from the outside of the window after it is done.

The work of window displays for book exhibits, or to show the work and progress of the public library, is not only intensely interesting but also most worth while. Many a man or woman who knows nothing of the public library will pause and look at a window display and, if the message of the window is clear, new borrowers will be added to the public library.

Book Fair in Long Beach, Cal.

The Public library of Long Beach, Calif., observed Book Week one year by holding a "Book Fair." The main library is located in a beautiful park, one section of which, set apart by shrubbery and trees, provided an ideal setting for the Fair which was held on Saturday afternoon.

The branch libraries provided various features of the entertainment and where possible, the branch contribution was first presented to a neighborhood audience during the week.

Boys and girls from the East Long Beach branch gave two performances

of the playlet, Story terrace, in a large pavilion on the park grounds; small children from the Burnett branch gave pantomimes of Kate Greenaway's A Apple pie and Mother Goose characters on the lawn in one corner of the park; a group from the Alamitos branch gave the pantomime, The Elves and the shoemaker, in a booth erected for the purpose. The Seaside branch also used this booth to present a short play, The Good-book fairy. The Belmont branch had a large booth in which several boys and girls demonstrated "Learning to do it from books," by working on model aeroplanes, boats and other toys and making mayonnaise and candy. A very interesting exhibit of objects made from instructions found in books, together with the actual books themselves, made this booth very attractive and a great deal of interest was manifested in it by the spectators. The Main Library children's room conducted a book booth resembling a book store, the stock displayed being lent by a local book store. The titles displayed were selected from *The Book Shelf for Boys and Girls*, copies of which were distributed to interested adults.

There were many requests for suggestions for Christmas book gifts and the exhibit was continued in the children's room thruout the following week.

Children were invited to attend the Fair wearing the costume of a book character and a parade of these characters around the park, led by a diminutive boys' band, was one of the most interesting features.

Preceding the Fair the newspapers were very generous with publicity, especially stressing the objects of Book Week. The value of this publicity and the widespread interest shown by parents as well as children contributed to the success of the Fair and, we believe, fully justified the expenditure of time and money required.

Making Chums Among Books

Book Week in Los Angeles in 1926 centered around a plan which worked out so much to the joy and lasting satisfaction of children, librarians and teachers, that we wish to share the plan with others.

Every school child of Los Angeles was invited to choose as a book chum the character in books whose adventures he would like to share, and to write in 50 words a description that would "make this chum so interesting to other boys and girls that they will want to know him, too."

The plan was launched in the public schools by the librarian of the City school library. "My Book Chum" was presented to principals and teachers as an opportunity to encourage reading and discussion of good books, and suggestions were made for incorporating the plan into the regular curriculum and almost unanimous approval and interest followed from every link in the school chain.

Children's librarians of the Public library, in their regular work with all the schools within their districts, stressed the idea of "My Book Chum," working it into the lessons given on the use of books and of libraries, and discussions of books and reading. As far as possible, children were encouraged to choose their book friends thoughtfully and from among those of permanent worth.

Enthusiasm ran high. Probably over 100,000 children chose and wrote about their book chums; 124 elementary and eight junior high-schools sent their best book chum notes to the Public library. In November, the circulation of children's books from the public library system had a gain of 27 per cent over the previous year.

From the best of the book chum notes, with much hard work and some amusement, the most delightfully spontaneous book lists were evolved. In the majority

of cases, the compositions had been sent in quite uncorrected, just as the children had written them.

Twelve lists of book chums were finally worked out, arranged by types of book friends rather than by grades—altho the interests graded them somewhat. Each book chum was followed by a brief descriptive note selected from among those written by the children. Name and school followed. The lists read: Easy-to-read book chums, Little boy and girl playmates, Fairy tales, Heroes, Animal friends, Girls, Boys, Courageous girls, Courageous boys, Indians and pioneers, Adventurers all and Book chums for older boys and girls.

The School library and the Public library published the lists coöperatively, printing being done in one of the high-school print shops, and widely distributed them.

At the end of each printed list of book chums appears the suggestion "Earn-a-book and have your chum 'for keeps'." This opens the way for further use of the lists. The book chums chosen by the children were discussed in classrooms and when classes visited the library. Sometimes standards of selection were gone into, and more discriminating choices made after carefully led discussions of comparative values. Interest was aroused in reading books from which other children had chosen their book chums. This point of advertising books from one child to another has been found an effective device to win the interest of even the non-reading child. "Own your book chum" became the slogan in one district. International friendship was emphasized from the point of view of stories of many nations. Activities have been varied indeed, and it is considered that the book chum plan offers a substantial background for work in encouraging reading among boys and girls, and in bringing more good books into the home.

Why Banish the Fairy Tale?

Patten Beard, Norwalk, Conn.

Whereas the child of yesterday was a child brought up upon fairy-tales, the child of today is a child brought up upon realistic stories. His fairy lore is science. His peopled world is the world about him. He knows far more of his world than did the little child of yesterday and he is generally well informed, superficially, at least. His general information gives him the appearance of knowing many things that appear to make for maturity earlier than came to the child of yesterday. But there is one thing that he misses. It is fairy-tales.

Fairy-tales today are permitted only as folk lore; in that guise, they become realistic information of an educational kind and the child of today finds his many books of folk lore as delightful as children from every age have found them. That is—till he thinks himself "too old"!

Nevertheless, there are more real "realities" in this world than realistic stories may give. The great realities are the realities that may be conveyed in truths set forth thru the symbols of fairy-tales. And folk lore does not always give the teachings that old-fashioned fairy-tales were able to set forth so perfectly that the child unconsciously found in them the symbolical key to the realities of beauty and truth that exist in the world of the fairy-tales, symbols as realities that help understand the world as it is—better, I think, than so much realism and fact.

The fairy-tale is not to be confounded with the folk tale for tho in some instances they may coincide, at others they are quite dissimilar.

The moral of the folk-tale is often of very doubtful sort. But the moral of the fairy-tale is a spiritual truth or an ethical one given in symbol. It is not merely a "funny story" with far-fetched impossibilities in its plot; its truth underlies its plot and teaches very directly. And the

child who reads gets this universal truth, recognizes its beauty, loves the symbolism tho he hardly grasps it as a symbol. He grows. He understands. And it is thru the teaching he absorbed in his story. The truth so given is far more easily grasped than many truths stated in realistic books for the child understands through the fable.

For this reason, it seems a pity that, at the present day, there is so strong a reaction against the old fairy-tale. For, if the child of today fails anywhere, it is in a failure to recognize moral standards of right and wrong. These the fairy-tale teaches. The folk lore book does not.

So, for the little child in the first seven formative years, I would give the old fairy-tales and emphasize them quite as much as mere informative books. Let him learn the ethical standards this way; they are realities too—far more wide in their scope and depth than the mere knowledge of the facts that govern a physical world.

Moreover, they are an escape. And the little child often needs this escape from the realities that are so forced upon his early years of learning by zealous publishers of informative books, by parents who wish him "to get on well," and by teachers who fail to understand that fairy-tales give often a better interpretation of the world than do mere facts.

Symbols have always played a part in the beginnings of the race. And the child's beginning should have them. It is a natural way to learn and to be taught.

It is seldom that one sees a child reading Andersen's Fairy-tales nowadays. Yet as literature, poetry and symbol, they are the very thing the little child should know first. And there is something the matter with the child who "does not like them." It is high time that he hear more poetry and less utilitarian reading. His imagination should have food to grow

on. For, after all, tho we stress very hard the idea that the child of today must "get on" quickly, we fail to understand that mere *getting on* is not all. There is a moral way to "get on" and an unmoral way—and the fairy-tales stress the good and condemn the bad.

Moreover, in the fairy-tales, we wish to do right for that is what the hero and the heroine always do. And they "get on" not because of their acquisitive requirements of "pep" and "push" and "grab"—but they do it because right takes the place of might. And ethics there are true. One can "get there" in many ways but the only way, after all, is to get on because of actual deserving. Cinderella in her palace is the emblem of it. The ugly sisters failed. (Tho today, we emulate the ugly sisters far too much and try to cut off toes that would help us squeeze into shoes that do not fit any better than did the famous glass slipper.)

As a fact of moral and spiritual truth, no person can put on the glass slipper who has not lived the life of a Cinderella. Today, we forget this reality. But it is quite as important a teaching for children as mere physical facts that are superficially informative.

This is why I would stress the fairy tale and have less of folk lore. Indeed, folk lore demands a certain maturity to be perfectly grasped in its setting of country, race, customs. It is too mature for the little child. And it is the little child who needs to learn his A.B.C. or moral truth thru the beautiful symbolism of fairy-tales. Beauty and truth should be his, at the start. His values on judgment of the world about him should be based upon truth and beauty and moral and ethical good.

Imagination is not a quality to be killed or to be ignored; it is a quality of mind to be encouraged and helped. Our scientists could not work without it; our great architects and builders and engineers must all have it; and the business

man who "gets on without it" would often be more successful if the great gift of understanding and visualizing were more perfectly his than it is.

So, in education of the little child of today, the beautiful fairy-tale should be restored to popular favor by parents and teachers who know that the real values of life are not to be measured by the standards of "getting there" but rather by the richness of life that comes to the one who can see beyond the immediate factual realities and can interpret them in terms of truth, and moral beauty, and of character.

Vocational Guidance Opportunities in the Small Library

Ruth McG. Lane, librarian, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

The vocational guidance responsibilities of the librarian of the small community where there is no definite guidance organization are specially great. The librarian there is in a position to make up for the lack of a formal guidance program in the school curriculum; to awaken vision and inspire life-work enthusiasm in boys and girls, both privileged and under-privileged, both during and after school years.

Such a community might be a tiny country village surrounded by acres of farm land where the only industry is agriculture and where the daily, weekly, monthly and even yearly repetition of routine labor tends toward loss of spirit and stagnation. Or it might be a small town whose active life centers around one manufacturing industry, children following fathers and grandfathers in machine work at the mills. Then again, it might be a resort community at the seashore or in the mountains, where occupational activity surges and ebbs with the tide of seasonal residents. In either community, the librarian's opportunities for guidance are very great and methods applied in one case can be used equally well in the other two.

Let us choose, as illustration, a resort community in the mountains. Census statistics probably estimate its population at less than 1,000 inhabitants, but at the height of the summer season that number may be ten times as large. There are four churches, a consolidated school in modern building, a general hospital, a goodly number of stores increased in summer by innumerable specialty shops, 32 hotels and boarding houses, and three private residential clubs. The predominating local industry speaks for itself. Let us assume that we have accepted a call to the librarianship of the community. What are our vocational guidance responsibilities and opportunities in this village which represents after all only a tiny segment of the entire hotel industry?

First and foremost, we must know our young people. We have much apathy with which to contend. The high school graduating class each year includes barely half the number of students who entered four years before, so many have dropped out the day after the sixteenth birthday which seems to be the only educational goal, but which is really only one day in the most important period of their lives when so much should be done for their emotional and social adjustment. We must know the individual interests of these boys and girls, whether they are dropping by the wayside or are eager to follow in the footsteps of the industrial leaders of the community. With the latter as nucleus, we can draw others toward a definite life-work enthusiasm, but we must start early in their high school career. Coöperation with the school faculty and with leaders of Boys and Girls clubs and other local organizations, will produce much valuable information which we can use to perhaps greater advantage than anyone else. Each member of the faculty carries a heavy schedule and there is little or no time for guidance and the proper follow-up work on their part, but the school

requires that every student fill out a vocational questionnaire which includes items about Home life, Physical record, Social life, School life, and Vocation. The ultimate value of the answers, written in most cases without guidance, is to be questioned, but much information can be acquired if we are alert for certain facts to use as basic aids in our incidental guidance thru reading.

That the library, even in a very small community, is the source of all printed information, is a bromidic statement of long standing; that it should be the center of local community information is a newer idea; and that it should be the source of vocational information is perhaps a quite new conception worthy of more than incidental emphasis. How shall we, the librarians, acquire this information? What technique and tools are available for our use in dispensing it?

Vocational information deals with occupations as well as personnel. In our resort community we should command knowledge of the details of the hotel industry as worked out in the local hosteleries, but we must have also a good background knowledge of facts about the entire industry, so that our vision may include the unusual details and possibilities. The statistical facts that the more than 25,000 hotels in the U. S. A. employ 576,000 people and represent a capital investment of over \$5,000,000,000—facts which in themselves may appal the novice entering his first apprentice job as bell-hop or bus-boy—should be an inspiration to us in our guidance of his interest toward a position of importance in his chosen occupation.

Personnel information about the young people seeking employment, gained first thru coöperation with the school authorities, should be noted on cards arranged in an alphabetical file. In our later reading contacts we will gain many facts of closer personal and individual importance to be added from time to time. In this personnel file, too, we may include

on cards of a different color information about the hotelmen and other employers in the community, and about the local individuals who are interested in helping the young people. Kiwanis clubs are doing much in vocational guidance, and we should coöperate with them specially in this collecting of information for their use in counselling. A considerable knowledge of human relations and psychology is necessary for personnel work even on this limited scale, but bits of apparently negligible information, slowly accumulated, produce surprisingly complete life stories.

Occupational information is gained first thru an industrial survey of the community; second, thru the acquisition of all possible printed sources of information about the special industry in question. The community survey will include the number of hotels, number of employes each requires, labor turnover, wages, working conditions, opportunities for advancement, etc. Supplementary information about allied occupations necessary in a resort community—restaurant management, sports direction and instruction, motor transportation, etc.—is also valuable. Such data may well be kept on cards in a second file, and altered from season to season as conditions change.

Outlines for the study of any occupation in relation to the larger occupational field of which it is a part are given in books on vocational guidance,¹ and the fundamental points are: 1) Importance, 2) Work actually done, 3) Advantages, 4) Disadvantages, 5) Preparation (educational), 6) Other requirements (physical, etc.), 7) Income, 8) Effect on the worker.

Variations and modifications of these points may be made for any occupation. Hotel management overlaps several occupational fields and has special economic

¹Allen, F. J. Guide to the study of occupations. Brewer, John M. Vocational guidance. Parich, C. E. Function of the librarian in a vocational guidance program. *Library Jour.* 1 Je29.p.482-4

and social problems, but the acquisition of a very satisfactory collection of literature is not difficult.

Of what shall the collection consist? Books, magazines, trade publications, special school catalogs, newspaper clippings—the usual tools of the librarian's trade, but these collected for a special purpose and with a special viewpoint, as would be done on a larger scale in a special industrial library. The book-shelf shall include inspirational as well as technical volumes—Alice Foot Macdougall's *Autobiography*, as well as L. M. Boomer's *Hotel management*—to give only two examples. Popular magazines shall be watched for interesting articles to supplement such professional periodicals as *Hotel Management*, *Hotel Monthly*, *Club Management*, etc. Newspapers often feature articles of collateral interest, e.g., an article on Chain restaurants by J. W. Harrington in the *New York Herald-Tribune*, 3 Mr 29; and a clipping file of current material will often produce just the right bit of information at a crucial moment.

Trade publications offer another source of information not so familiar to the librarian of a small town. Trade bulletins, catalogs, house organs may frequently be acquired on request without cost, and young men specially welcome the concrete information contained therein, whether it be about the latest model in lunch cars or a new method of food accounting.

There are several special training schools for hotel workers and a number of universities are interested in establishing courses in hotel management. The hotel course at Cornell University is well known. We must have on file the current catalogs of such institutions and be familiar with their opportunities. Knowledge of the policies, plans and personnel of the American Hotel association and other allied associations will also prove helpful. Information about educational foundations and organiza-

tions interested in aiding boys and girls in procuring a special education is, of course, essential too.

This special collection of hotel management literature can be acquired with little delay and, what is better, little expense. Some of the technical books are costly, but the magazine subscriptions are not high—in fact, some of our hotel men may contribute their copies—and the greater part of the trade and educational material is free, requiring only a post-card request, so that we need not fear for our small library budget.

With alertness on our part, the collection will increase rapidly and the inspiration that follows a working knowledge of any growing industry or profession will lead us into many constructive details. A chart showing the relative position of specific occupations in a typical hotel organization shows advancement opportunities. Graphic analysis of actual work to be done in a certain job—steward, chambermaid, bell-hop—may be the decisive information necessary to keep a round peg out of a square hole.

Guidance opportunities, as suggested in this resort community, illustrate what may be done in any locality specializing in any industry. In the farm community the librarian has a wealth of agricultural literature at her disposal; in the small factory town she may build up her vocational collection on textiles, leather and shoes, gold and silver craftsmanship, whatever the local specialty may be. The literature plus the librarian's knowledge of the field and her enthusiastic interest in the future of her young readers can not fail to make life more worth while for some boy or girl each year—and is not that one of the greatest rewards of our profession?

The N. A. B. P. has some interesting new leaflets for Book Week which, as usual, are sent free of charge to public libraries. The new poster, by Robert C. Gellert, is unusually colorful.

New Books for Young People in Their Teens¹

Akeley, In brightest Africa Doubleday
 Andrews, On the trail of ancient man Putnam
 Arliss, Up the years from Bloomsbury Little
 Auslander, The winged horse Doubleday
 Becker, Adventures in reading Stokes
 Bedford-Jones, The king's passport Putnam
 —Saint Michael's gold Putnam
 Beebe, The Arcturus adventure Putnam
 Benson, Sir Francis Drake Harper
 Bill, The clutch of the Corsican Little
 Bishop, The altar of the legion Little
 Bojer, The emigrants Century
 Boyd, Drums Scribner
 —Marching on Scribner
 Broster, Mr Rowl Doubleday
 Byrd, Skyward Putnam
 Byrne, Hangman's house Century
 Cather, Death comes for the archbishop Knopf
 Chase, Mary Christmas Little
 —Uplands Little
 Cleugh, Ernestine Sophie Macmillan
 Cooper, The golden bubble Little
 Davis, Gilman of Redford Macmillan
 Douglas, The black Douglas Doran
 Dunsany, Don Rodriguez Putnam
 Finger, David Livingstone Doubleday
 Furman, The glass window Little
 Garland, A daughter of the middle border Macmillan
 —A son of the middle border Macmillan
 —Trail-makers of the middle border Macmillan
 Hergesheimer, Balisand Knopf
 Horn, Trader Horn Simon & Schuster
 Johnson, G. W., Andrew Jackson Minton Balch
 Johnson, M. E., Safari Putnam
 Kelly, Basquerie Harper
 Lagerlöf, Charlotte Lowenskold Doubleday
 —The general's ring Doubleday
 —The treasure Doubleday
 Lawrence, Revolt in the desert Doran
 Le May, Old father of waters. Doubleday
 Lesterman, The adventures of a Trafalgar lad Harcourt
 Lindbergh, We Putnam
 Locke, Perella Dodd
 Lovelace, The Black angels John Day
 Markham, The scamp Macmillan
 Maurois, Disraeli Appleton
 Moore, A. C., Crossroads to childhood Doran
 Moore, J. T. Hearts of hickory Cokesbury Press
 Morrow, We must march Stokes

Noel, The story of Everest Little
 Quick, Mississippi steamboat Holt
 Rittenhouse, The third book of modern verse Houghton Mifflin
 Rollins, Jinglebob Scribner
 Rölvaag, Giants in the earth Harper
 Sabatini, The Carolinian Houghton
 Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln, the prairie years Harcourt
 Sawtell & Treat, Primitive hearths in the Pyrenees Appleton
 Silvestre, Aimee Villard Macmillan
 Siringo, Riata and spurs Houghton
 Stone, The laughingest lady Appleton
 Suckow, The Bonney family Knopf
 Thomas, The boy's life of Lawrence Century
 —With Lawrence in Arabia Century
 Vestal, Kit Carson Houghton
 Walpole, Jeremy at Crale Doran
 White, Lions in the path Doubleday
 Young, Heaven trees Scribners

A Subject of Interest

A valuable study and afterwards a discussion of the planning and making of children's books would aid in developing intelligent book interest. Too little of this takes place among librarians. More of it would be both helpful and interesting. Something of the kind was done by Louise Seaman at a now distant library meeting, and is still remembered.

She told stories of absorbing interest to show how a book came to be, making the publisher's work seem a very real coördination of the forces of creation in bringing together the work of an Irish author and a Russian artist!

A live book, she says, is loved or hated. The reed pen work of a well-loved illustrator of children's books shows the importance of such details as Eliza's hair and Susanna's nose. If a book has personality, material things like color and thickness, don't count.

Miss Seaman spoke of different methods of duplicating illustration, such as the copper-plate half-tone and manufacture of lithography, and of making big picture books of travel, machinery, ships, flying, etc., also of the reasons for such series as the *Children's Classics* and the *Little Library*, and of the making of cheap books, which also have their place.

¹A mimeograph list to be had from A. L. A. Headquarters. It was prepared by Miss Jean Roosa, head of the Stevenson room for young people, Cleveland public library, and was presented to the Children's Librarians section at the A. L. A. conference, 1928.

Department of School Libraries

The youth who passes from school without acquiring the skill and habit of using his library for both pleasure and knowledge has been woefully mistaught.—W. S. Learned.

Pupil Participation in the Handling of Overdue and Fine Notices

May Ingles, librarian, Technical High School, Omaha, Neb.

The development of social consciousness is one of the greatest needs of modern society. A realization of social duties comes only thru development of personality brought about by contributions to social progress. All truly great characters have become great thru social service. The purpose of the school is to develop citizens possessing clear attitudes towards social service.

Good citizenship means ability and willingness to get along with other people, the ability to suppress self and become a coöperating member of society with consideration for rights of others.

We all know that success in any enterprise rarely comes by accident. Constant practice alone develops any characteristic of personality. Therefore, all school activities must be so organized as to give practice in good civic habits. Only by constant practice day after day, month after month, and year after year, will training in habits begun in school continue to operate in adult life.

Placing responsibility for behavior upon pupils themselves leads them to recognize soon that rules are imposed only for their own training and to develop a sense of responsibility towards the group to which they belong.

About 70 per cent of our school are of alien parentage. These pupils in a few years will be the dominating political power of our city. They come to us with the belief bred in heritage that government restrains freedom. Our first duty is to teach that government is a beneficent institution and that the discharge of civic duties is one of the chief obligations of life. No matter what other vo-

cations our students may follow, they will always have in addition, the vocation of citizenship. The first object of all school activities, therefore, should be the production of good citizens by the development in each pupil, government of himself by himself. In bringing this about, our most powerful asset is the activity and energy of high school boys and girls. Our task is to suppress wrong traits by encouraging good ones and developing them so they will carry over into later life. Pupils' activities demand the kind of organization that will take account of their interest in fair play and will develop the desire to do the right thing because it is right.

Youth no longer accepts our opinions. They may conform outwardly if they must, but inwardly they rebel. We must teach, if we teach, not by precept but by living. We learn and we teach by doing things over and over again.

High school pupils come to the library from three motives—to do reference work or recreational reading; to escape from study halls; to visit with friends. Pupils dislike study halls most of all. Again and again they insist they must have a library period when no seat is available. School libraries are always over-crowded; hence, that they be used to the limit for legitimate library work is easily required upon the ground of fair play. It is the one place in the school where loafers need not be tolerated. In no other place in the school is there opportunity for so much of human interest, such cordial informal relationship. Pupils and librarians meet on the common footing of supply and demand. Requests from all alike are given careful consideration, time and effort. It is a pure democracy with no privileged class.

Since the library is to be a continuous lesson in good citizenship, all machinery must be organized with the greatest good to the greatest number as its goal. Four thousand pupils form a good sized town. What can we do to make this potential town a fine law-abiding group, inspired by the highest standards? We shall accomplish nothing unless we can awaken the individual pupil to a sense of social consciousness, so that he feels his responsibility to the whole school and wants to be fair and tolerant. The pupil who has been so awakened has developed an ideal type of school citizenship.

School situations in so far as possible must be similar to those of life if they are to give necessary training for development in good citizenship. Hence library organizations must be such as to carry with it training in those traits of character which contribute to such citizenship. Carelessness and selfishness are sure to react unfavorably upon readers and to lower standards of effectiveness; hence to make the quality of service poor. All library machinery is vital to good service.

The home room, the social group in a large school, offers the best place for library organization to function with individual pupils. The borrowing and lending of books is the greatest means for emphasizing these lessons of fair play and tolerance. In this high school, the members of the home room in electing their officers elect a library representative whose duty it is to further the library citizenship of the home room in the school community and to keep it as near the 100 per cent standard as possible. The election of this officer with the election of the other officers of the home room gives him prominence and prestige. As is true of representatives in any community, some of these library representatives are good and some are not, but most of them do not accept the responsibility lightly. Many incidents of their

enforcement of authority would be humorous if they were not so drastic.

During the first week of each quarter these representatives, over 100 in number, have a general staff meeting with the librarian in which the service they are to render is carefully discussed. A respect for the task to be accomplished, the service rendered to the school, responsibility to the whole, dependability, application, thoroughness, resourcefulness, accuracy, and courtesy are some of the qualities we emphasize as most desirable in a good library representative. Rarely do we find one careless or ineffective toward the service to be rendered.

Notices of overdue books or of fines accruing from failure to return books when due, are carefully written each day from the book cards and fine records by a regular librarian. A pupil assistant then arranges them by home rooms and files them after school in the boxes of the home room teacher in the main office. It is each library representative's responsibility to obtain from the teacher, at the opening of the home room, any library notices that have come to any member of the group, deliver it to the delinquent and see that this pupil reports at once to the library to correct the matter.

A very careful record is kept of all notices sent out, by means of a record book in which each home room has a sheet. The name of each pupil receiving a notice is entered in the book and a check made under the date on which the notice will be received. An "O" indicates an overdue book notice; an "X" a fine notice. In this way a glance shows how many notices each pupil has received. Once a week the pupil assistant gives to the librarian in charge of this part of the library's organization, the names of pupils receiving more than two notices. This list may be used as a basis for warning pupils that they are in danger of receiving a poor citizenship grade.

If a student clears his library obligation before the notice reaches him, it is not recorded against him. If a student to whom a notice is sent is absent, the notice is returned to the library so that, tho it is sent out again, the pupil will not be charged with two notices. But if the notice is received before the obligation is cleared, the mark against him must stand in the record book. Pupils must have a very real feeling that the library is playing fair if a satisfactory relationship is to grow.

The library representatives are largely responsible for the library citizenship of their group. They may if they are enthusiastic and tactful, and have some unseen guidance from the home room teacher, win splendid coöperation from the group. The spirit of competition is aroused and a desire that the particular home room be the one to have the fewest notices. One device for keeping the home room interested and informed as to their library citizenship is a graph designed by the library and printed in the school shop. This graph is posted in the home room and is kept up to date by the library representative. It shows by means of a curve the number of notices received by the home room each week. It is frequently checked with the library record book thus avoiding error. Under this plan unpopular indeed is the pupil who by his selfish and careless attitude lowers the standard of citizenship for the room.

The subtle yet forceful factor of all civic life—public opinion—is all powerful here. The individual must drop into line or be frowned upon by the group. He soon learns that he must conform to the group standards.

This system seems to develop a sense of responsibility upon the part of the individual towards the group to which he belongs. If some of the big social ideals can be made real even to a few, it is worth while, provided too much time and effort is not involved. The library

representative is elected by his fellows, not chosen by school administration; hence, representative government is exemplified. It is fundamental to give as much "experience" as possible in living together and in the use of public property.

At the end of the quarter a report by home room of library notices for overdue books and fines is carefully compiled. This is given publicity thru the school paper and the office morning bulletin. Besides being a matter of pride to the home rooms showing good library citizenship, and a matter of mortification to those shown to be poor in citizenship, this list also shows the library and school administration the group of pupils most careless and irresponsible. The citizenship of particular groups may be raised by concentrated propaganda. Sometimes a businesslike, carefully prepared speech by the home room idol or by a member of the "Speakers' Bureau" has astonishing effect; a well written student article appearing on the first page of the school paper has also proved helpful. These speeches and articles emphasize the fact that these irregularities hamper all pupils in their work; that only by strict observance of necessary library rules can the greatest service to the greatest number be effectively rendered, and that it is a student problem and therefore the duty of each one to the group and to himself to not only watch his own record but to single out "law breakers" who will not play fair. Here again public opinion plays an important part. No home room will long stand to be published as "undesirable citizens."

The home room receiving no library notices for the quarter has the privilege of selecting a five dollar book for the illustrated bookcase. The art department adds to the attractiveness of the reward by placing the names of the pupils in the home room on the front fly leaves. A very fine and interesting collection of illustrated books has thus been built up

for the library. The fact that the entire school has had a part in its building increases its value. These books do not circulate but the case doors always stand open and pupils may handle and use them as much as they wish. Three or four book marks are often found in one book marking the place where different pupils are reading during their library hours.

Any rise of citizenship standards, any development of the sense of responsibility shows thru the citizenship of the whole school community. "No school can be finer than its student body." Pupils soon see that the individual needs can be satisfied only by observing simple requirements which preserve the rights of others. High citizenship goes with high scholarship and the pupil is stimulated to greater achievement in both by sincere praise and feeling of pride. No other department of the school gives such rich ground as the library for developing responsibility and those other qualities of mind and spirit which result in a type of citizenship which exemplifies our school motto, Each for all and all for each.

What Young America is Thinking: Unwarranted Criticism¹

Nicholas Ricciardi, California state department of education

Today there are many persons who are ready to tell us with a good deal of positiveness that our young people are not serious-minded; that they are frivolous; that they measure life from one dance to the next; and that they are not developing into men and women to whom we may entrust with confidence the future of the nation. These persons do not know what Young America is seriously thinking, because their criticism is based upon what may be called the "surface behavior" of youth; the behavior which does not at all express the serious thinking of youth.

¹Given at the School Library session, C. L. A. meeting in Sacramento, Calif., May 8, 1929

To know what young people are seriously thinking, it is necessary to have their confidence and to have frequent opportunity for heart-to-heart talks in which they express their hopes and their ideals.

Unfortunately, the surface behavior of youth is the basis that too many persons use in criticizing the youth of today. Discussions disclose the fact that criticisms are based too often upon newspaper reports or gossip, or both. The authority which is given in too many instances is "the papers say" or "they say." Criticisms of that character, of course, should be condemned. They antagonize rather than help youth.

What high-school seniors believe

We have been giving, and we are still giving, a good deal of attention to what adults say about modern youth. In justice to modern youth, it seems appropriate to attempt, without bias, to find out what Young America is seriously thinking by letting young people speak for themselves.

A representative number of high-school seniors, in groups, at different times, have discussed this topic: How to get the most out of life. The thots expressed, discussed and approved by these high-school seniors are worthy of serious consideration. They should help us to arrive at fair conclusions concerning what Young America is thinking.

Three important questions and a vital conclusion

These groups of high-school seniors, with a good deal of earnestness, discussed the following questions:

- 1) Is there any connection between what you are and your education?
- 2) Is there any connection between the kind of work you do and your education?
- 3) Is there any connection between your self-respect, self-support and self-expression and your education?

After discussing these three questions at some length, the seniors arrived at this conclusion:

What you are, the kind of work you do, how self-respecting, how self-supporting

and how self-expressive you are—all these things depend upon the kind of education you get and your capacities and desires.

The next thing that was developed by these high-school seniors was to the effect that every individual must give consideration to his capacities and to his desires if he expects to get the most out of life. This, then, led to the pointing out that an effective program of education must be worked out in terms of each individual's capacities and desires. Then followed comments emphasizing that every normal individual has five fundamental capacities and five fundamental desires. The fundamental capacities were enumerated as follows: Mental, physical, moral, occupational and cooperation capacities.

There followed a discussion of these capacities; and then an enumeration and a discussion of the five fundamental desires which are: The desire for good health, for success in a worthy occupation, for a good home, for wholesome recreation, and finally the desire to be of service to one's fellow beings.

The need for a plan

To get the most out of one's program of education, it was agreed that it is necessary to have a *plan* of education. Reference was made to the fact that a house built according to a plan is, of course, better than one built without a plan; and that any game played according to a plan is better than one played without a plan; that anything done according to a plan is better done. This, they argued, does not mean that the student's life will be dull, uninteresting, without color and thrills, if his work is done according to a plan. "Does any game," these seniors asked, "lose its thrills, become dull and uninteresting because it is played according to a plan?"

Having a plan means having a goal, and trying to reach that goal provides all the color and the thrills, and even the romance that the student wants, just as trying to reach the goal in football makes

the game interesting, thrilling, colorful, and frequently romantic.

As a practicable test of the effectiveness of a plan, these high-school seniors suggested that the answer, "yes" to each of the following questions would mean that the student had a sound plan of education:

- 1) Are you in school because you are really interested in your program of education?
- 2) Do you know what you want to do after you leave school?
- 3) Does your program of education fit into what you want to do?
- 4) Does your program of education fit your abilities?
- 5) Are you actually enjoying your program of education?

The answer, "yes" to each one of these questions, it was definitely agreed, would mean that the student had a sound plan of education.

The value of ideals

The importance of ideals was discussed next. It was clearly brought out that ideals have a great deal to do with getting the most out of life. The high-school seniors accepted the following definitions:

An idea is an imperfect image in the mind.
An ideal is a perfect image in the mind.

They agreed that the Declaration of Independence is predicated upon an ideal; that our government is founded upon an ideal; and that "the surest way to the real is thru the ideal."

Genuine success, they argued, must be based upon ideals. They cited Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic as an example of genuine success because it was based upon an ideal. As evidence of the fact that Lindbergh was dominated by an ideal, they pointed out that within 48 hours after Lindbergh had made his successful flight, a million-dollar contract was cabled to him and his reply was: "You must remember that this expedition was undertaken not to make money, but to advance aviation." This, they enthusiastically agreed, was positive evidence that Lindbergh was dominated by ideals.

Ideals, they maintained, are of positive economic value. The worker without ideals was characterized as a "money-grubber." The hopelessness, the emptiness of "money-grubbing" was definitely brought out by citing the case of a business man who, according to certain standards, is considered by many a decidedly successful man. He is worth more than a million dollars and has all the material things which go with that financial status in life. This man is now over 60 years of age; yet only a short time ago he said, with a good deal of feeling and depression: "I have made a success of my business, but a failure of life." It was concluded that this remark was made by the business man because he had worked without ideals.

There are many men and many women, the discussion brought out, in various walks of life who have the skill and the technical knowledge that are considered the equivalent of the skill and the technical knowledge of other individuals who render more efficient service. The difference in the quality of service rendered, these high-school seniors agreed, is explained by the difference in ideals. To illustrate this point, they quoted the employer who remarked, "You may train an individual to be a locksmith; but whether he goes out to repair a lock or to pick it depends upon his ideals." What an individual does is the result of his skill and technical knowledge; what he is depends upon his ideals. Reference was made to the sales manager who, in commenting upon the efficiency of his secretary, said: "I pay him one thousand dollars a year for what he does and two thousand a year more for what he is."

The crucial question

To know in a definite way what Young America is thinking, we must find out what ideals Young America has. To do that, we must have frequent opportunity for heart-to-heart talks with young people. We must guard against

arriving at conclusions concerning the youth of today, from appraisals of surface behavior. We must bear in mind that the ideals of young people take body and color from the ideals of adults. To hold our national ideals we must see to it that the youth of today is developing ideals in accordance with the guiding principles of a philosophy of life to which adults subscribe wholeheartedly.

Dr Fosdick says: "We are the richest nation in the world and the crucial question is whether we are intellectually and morally fit to be that." We must seek the answer to that question by asking another: Have the young people today the ideals that will assure us men and women intellectually and morally fit to discharge the vital responsibilities imposed upon us because of the power and the freedom we have as the result of being the richest nation in the world?

The answer to this question may be stated as follows: If men and women now are being guided by ideals which make them intellectually and morally fit, incapable of abusing their power and freedom, we may logically assume that young people will develop the ideals that will make them intellectually and morally fit, as adults, capable of using their freedom and their power in the right way.

And now, of course, we may very pertinently ask: How can the librarians help youth to develop ideals? By guiding youth, and adults also, in their reading, the librarians can help youth and adults to realize the full significance of the fact that "the surest way to the real is thru the ideal"; that the ideals of today are the realities of tomorrow; that the steamboat and the locomotive, the telephone and the telegraph, the radio, the airplane, representative government, public education, religious freedom, Christianity itself—these and other realities—were at one time ideals. How true it is, then, that "the surest way to the real is thru the ideal."

With a full appreciation of the importance of ideals, we shall arrive at the conclusion that the way to learn what Young America is thinking is to find out what the ideals of Young America are, not from observation of "surface behavior," but from heart-to-heart talks with our young people.

The College and Reference Section Meetings at Washington, May 14-16, 1929

This section of the A. L. A. had its three sessions in the beautiful Coolidge music auditorium at the Library of Congress. At the first meeting there was an overflow crowd. Fully 600 tried to crowd into a room with a seating capacity of 500. It was by far the largest audience ever in attendance at a meeting of the section. The second session, May 15, had about 200 people and the last session, May 16, about 400—a grand total of 1200 at the three sessions.

Martin A. Roberts, superintendent of the reading room, Library of Congress, presided at all three meetings, tho the round-table on Public Library reference problems on May 15 was directly in charge of Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston public library.

The greetings of the librarian of Congress and a word of welcome were extended by Frederick W. Ashley, acting librarian of Congress in the absence of Dr Putnam in Europe.

Mr Ashley spoke on Some recent aids to research at the Library of Congress. Thru a gift of \$250,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to be expended over a period of five years, the Library of Congress has developed a wonderful bibliographic instrument known as The Union Catalog, and at the same time from the same source came a grant of \$450,000 to be expended over a period of five years for the addition of source material for the study of American history. The Union Catalog (Project B) is to serve as a guide to rarer books in various American and foreign libraries, and its

purpose is to enable the scholar to locate more quickly the materials needed for his researches. The second item (Project A) means the addition of replicas of those manuscripts in the great depositories of the two hemispheres, which are important for the student of American history. In this way, scholars may consult the materials needed at much less expense and much more easily because of the splendid facilities afforded in the Manuscripts division of the Library of Congress.

Another improvement is the excellent facilities accorded scholars on the three top decks of the new stack recently erected in the northeast court. Special rooms, or cubicles, are available for research men, and the rare book collection is provided for in the central space on each level. The demand and need for such secluded working quarters is much greater even now than the supply, and Congress has recently appropriated money for the construction of similar quarters by an extension upward of the southeast stack built about 20 years ago. "So much in miniature," the speaker concluded, "of just a few of the more important of the recent aids for research: a flood of new historical material; a huge new bibliographic engine (the Union Catalog); a new environment of comfortable, quiet seclusion for the scholar."

Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the Division of maps at the Library of Congress, gave an interesting, but all too short, talk on the uses of maps, illustrating his remarks by several incidents where maps furnished facts important for the solution of the problem considered. The disputed ownership of the Isle of Pines was a case of the kind, and it was shown that it was a possession of Cuba rather than of the United States. Other examples cited showed the reason for rather important decisions made by the Board of Geographic names—decis-

ions that in some cases put an end to long drawn-out arguments.

Mr S. W. Boggs, geographer for the Department of state, illustrated the important political issues sometimes hanging upon a proper interpretation of maps. Often the original surveys are needed to furnish additional evidence. Commercial maps are not always infallible. In some problems, the directory or gazetteer serves the purposes better than a map. Dr H. R. Wagner, author and bibliographer, stated that maps of dates previous to 1600 should be used with great care. Many early maps are almost fictions, and the mistakes of one cartographer were copied by others.

Dr Ernest Kletch, who is actively at work in carrying out "Project B," as described by Mr Ashley, gave a very informative paper upon the *Union Catalog* as developed by the Rockefeller fund. It is hoped that this paper will appear in print in complete form, but some of the main points are:

When this project was begun in 1927, there were about 2,000,000 cards in the *Union Catalog*, and these represented the holdings of nine libraries cooperating with the Library of Congress. Since then there have been added the author catalog of the National library, or some 1,200,000 additional cards, and some 1,310,000 from special sources, making a total of 4,510,000 cards. In addition, there are 1,500,000 entries in the various subject catalogs being built up—thus making a grand total at present of 5,560,000 cards.

There are now 30 libraries cooperating, and even now much information can be furnished from the various catalogs included in the *Union Catalog* project. Full entries are wanted and in this way an instrument of research is being constructed that will prove of great value.

The various methods of gathering and arranging materials were fully described, and Dr Kletch's paper would be of interest to many.

H. M. Lydenberg, associate director of the New York public library, spoke of the importance of the work on the *Union Catalog*, as large libraries often receive requests for books of

which they can find no record. Especially valuable will be a knowledge of the location of these books, and this the *Union Catalog* will often be able to give.

Dr David A. Robertson, assistant director of the American Council on education, read a paper on The Preparation and publication of an annotated catalog of a book collection for an undergraduate college, this question having been referred to this section at the December, 1928, Conference of Eastern college librarians. Showing that it would be impossible to compile a satisfactory catalog for a graduate school or even for the third and fourth year of college where specialization is encouraged, the speaker confined his attention to the first two years of college. At such a stage "the librarian can cut horizontally across all the included fields, aware that his obligation is not to provide without limit the learned journals and the books in all languages on every phase of each subject." By the aid of teachers, librarians could soon assemble for each course the titles which teachers consider desirable. The various associations should also be interested and be willing to render aid in the preparation of such a catalog. Coöperation would, accordingly, be essential if the list is to meet the needs of all users. He emphasized the fact that the list should be an early coöperative experiment with subsequent periodical revisions.

Randell French, of the John Crerar library, spoke of the problem of arranging for an exchange of duplicates between the libraries of France and the United States. The manner of selecting duplicates for such exchange, giving to each of these a price, and the technique of assembling and arranging for transportation were dwelt upon briefly so as to give those present a better idea of the type of material desired and how it might be handled. All phases of the exchange have not yet been fully decided upon, but progress is being made and

publication of such decisions will be in the library press.

It was voted that the chairman of this section for the coming year take up this matter and report progress made at the next conference.

The discussion of problems in the reference departments of public libraries followed.

Leslie T. Little, librarian of the Public library, Waltham, Mass., spoke of Indexes that would be helpful: new ones and supplements to old ones. The new (third) edition of the Short Story index published by the H. W. Wilson Co.; *The Education Index* begun by the same firm this year as a successor to the *Loyola Index*; Miss Hazeltine's Anniversaries and holidays (A. L. A.); and the *Engineering Index* (published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers) now issued in an entirely new form (on cards) and soon to appear in a two volume cumulation at the end of the year, were especially mentioned as worthy of note. Indexes proposed include an Art index under consideration by the H. W. Wilson Co. and a new or revised edition of the A. L. A. portrait index. The Wilson Co. has been approached on the matter of issuing an index to Sunday supplements of newspapers (magazines), as a sort of supplement to *The Readers' Guide*. Another proposal is for the inclusion in the *Cumulative Book Index* of all books in English whether printed in this country or not—the same policy to be followed in forthcoming revisions of the *United States Catalog*. A Costume index and a new edition of *Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations* were also mentioned as highly desirable, especially the latter. The announcement that the Wilson Co. is planning an Essay index was welcomed and opinion as to the inclusion of biographical and critical material was solicited. The discussion that followed brot out the rather high price of the new *Engineering Index*. Mention was also

made of the desirability of a new edition of Silk and Fanning's *Index to Dramatic Readings*. The wish for an index to the various notes and queries column in American newspapers was also mentioned.

Bessie H. Shepard, reference librarian of the Cleveland public library, gave Some suggestions for a central clearing house for bibliographies, and urged that such a central point be decided upon, so that bibliographies compiled by one library could be made of service to other libraries and thus avoid much useless duplication. She considered only such bibliographies which could be termed "Research" lists, and procedure of handling such lists at a central agency was suggested. A card index should be kept, giving all details as to the compiling library and two copies of each list should be deposited with the clearing house. The matter of duplication of such lists could be attended to at this central point at cost. Suitable places for such a clearing house were mentioned, including the Library of Congress, the H. W. Wilson Co., the Bulletin of Bibliography, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the A. L. A. The sense of the meeting was that the A. L. A. headquarters office would be the most suitable location for such an agency. It was then voted that such recommendation be made to the American Library Association for due consideration.

Charles F. McCombs, superintendent of the Main reading room of the New York public library, spoke on Protection *versus* the use of valuable books; how harmonize restriction and service. Expensive periodicals, learned society publications, bound pamphlets and serial documents were the classes considered, and typical of these are the Chaucer Society publications, those of the Camden Society, the British Parliamentary Papers, and the Calendars of state papers. Even the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science

falls in this particular class. How to protect from the horde of undergraduate students who have little training in the use of such materials and the casual, purposeless reader and, at the same time, be assured that the volumes remain intact for the serious investigator is a puzzling problem but common to all libraries. Periods of examinations were especially trying to the curators of such collections, for there is then the greatest demand and then occur the most frequent cases of mutilations. He also stated his belief that soon all valuable secondary reference books will have to be withdrawn from general reading rooms. Open shelf collections should be limited to such material as can be replaced easily and at comparatively slight expense.

It was the sense of the meeting that the publication of limited editions of library tools was to be deplored as many libraries could not secure copies of otherwise desirable books. It was suggested that public libraries publish lists of books not available for group use.

Olive Mayes, of the Enoch Pratt Free library of Baltimore, in a paper, Administration of a reference room; especially problems presented by those not using reference material, mentioned the familiar types to be found in the reading rooms of public libraries—those who come for other purposes than to read. Mr McCombs and Mr Chase both mentioned that they had had to forbid the use of their reading rooms to students studying merely their own text books.

The last meeting, May 16, was chiefly devoted to recent activities at the Library of Congress. Dr Thomas P. Martin, assistant chief of the Division of manuscripts, read a paper entitled: Foreign archive materials acquired in reproductions by the Library of Congress under the Rockefeller fund—some interpretations, and illustrated his remarks by showing views of many of the libraries and archives where these activities

were being carried on as well as of some important documents now represented in facsimile, by copies, or by photographs in the Library of Congress.

This paper contained so much material of interest to many scholars as well as to librarians that it is hoped to publish it in full in a proper medium.

Dr Martin sketched the history of the entire movement which has led to the important collections, whereby transcripts and various copies of documents of American history interest will eventually be represented by photographs or transcripts in the Library of Congress.

The first real forward step was taken in 1867, when Ainsworth R. Spofford purchased the great Peter Force collection for \$100,000. The B. F. Stevens material, acquired partly by purchase and partly by gift, was a later addition of importance. Under Dr Herbert Putnam as librarian of Congress, there has been established a Division of manuscripts—a most wonderful collection that has proved of great service to genuine students of history.

Modern devices such as the motion picture camera are now used, and much greater speed and accuracy thereby secured. The whole story of the movement to make such records available to students, involving as it does the researches of Ticknor, Irving, Prescott, Motley, Bancroft and others, is a fascinating chapter in historiography. Dr Martin's paper should be presented somewhere in full.

Professor C. K. Jones, specialist in Hispanic literature at the Library of Congress, spoke on The Archer M. Huntington fund for the purchase of Hispanic material, at the National library. In 1927, Archer M. Huntington gave \$100,000 to the Library of Congress with the stipulation that the income from this sum be devoted to the purchase of books that relate to Spanish, Portuguese and South American arts, crafts, literature and history. It is stipu-

lated that the books purchased from this fund shall have been published not more than 10 years previously and that the entire income of the fund be expended annually. Lists of books received from this source must be immediately sent to the Hispanic Society of America and that such of these books as may be needed by the staff or scholars at the Society should be loaned to it for the period of three months. Books on Mexico, Central America and the Antilles are excluded from the operation of the fund. This fund, along with the other means the library has of securing Spanish American material, now assures the maintenance at the National library of a really representative collection.

Discussion of this paper by Dr James A. Robertson, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, and others brought out additional facts about Washington's important place in the field of Hispanic research. Several other collections such as those at the Pan American Union and at the Catholic University of America were mentioned.

Various committee reports were given which showed progress on or completion of various projects.

The paper on Doctoral dissertations as a difficult problem in library administration, was read by title by its author, Mr F. L. D. Goodrich, associate librarian of the University of Michigan, and because of the interest of many college and reference libraries, hope was expressed that the paper be somewhere given in full.

Officers for the coming year are: Chairman, H. L. Leupp, librarian of the University of California; Secretary-treasurer, Jackson E. Towne, librarian, George Peabody College for Teachers. Charles B. Shaw was appointed as chairman of a committee to be named by himself for the purpose of editing the proposed annotated catalog of an undergraduate college library.

JAMES A. McMILLEN
Secretary

One Hundred Books for Children¹

Recommended for first purchase

For Little Folks

- Bigham, Merry animal tales. Little
- Stories of Mother Goose village. Rand
- Brooke, Golden goose book. Warne
- Dutton, In field and pasture. Amer. Book
- Eggleston, Stories of great Americans for little Americans. Amer. Book
- Fox, Indian primer. Amer. Book
- Grover, Folk lore readers. Atkinson
- Harper, Story hour favorites. Century
- Holbrook, Book of nature myths. Hough.
- Round the year in myth and song. Amer. Book
- Johnston, A book of plays for little actors. Amer. Book
- Lang, Cinderella. Longmans
- History of Jack the Giant-killer. Longmans
- Little Red Riding-hood. Longmans
- Lansing, Quaint old stories to read and act. Ginn
- Lorenzini, Pinocchio. Dent
- Lucia, Peter and Polly in spring. Amer. Book
- Stories of American discoverers for little Americans. Amer. Book
- Mother Goose melodies. Heath
- O'Shea, Old world wonder stories. Heath
- Six nursery classics. Heath
- Perkins, The Dutch twins. Houghton
- The Japanese twins. Houghton
- Schwartz, Five little strangers. Amer. Book
- Scudder, Book of fables and folk stories. Houghton
- Stevenson, Child's garden of verses. Crowell
- Thorne-Thomson, East o' the sun and west o' the moon. Row, Peterson
- Turpin, Classic fables. Merrill
- Williston, Japanese fairy tales retold 2 vs. Rand
- Wiltse, Folklore stories and proverbs. Ginn
- Myths, Fairy Tales and Legends*
- Andersen, Hans Andersen's stories. Hough.
- Arabian nights, Stories from the Arabian nights. Houghton
- Blumenthal, Folk tales from the Russian. Rand
- Brown, In the days of giants. Houghton
- Carroll, Alice's adventures in Wonderland and Thru the looking glass. Macmillan
- Cooke, Nature myths and stories for little children. Flanagan
- Crommelin, Famous legends. Century
- Eastman, Wigwam evenings. Little
- Greene, Legends of King Arthur. Ginn
- Greenwood, Merrie England. Ginn
- Grimm, Household tales. Dent
- Haaren, Ballads and tales. Univ. Pub. Co.

¹By the Department of public instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

Kirby, Aunt Martha's corner cupboard. Educ. Pub. Co.
 Lang, Blue fairy book. Longmans
 Lansing, Page, esquire and knight. Ginn
 Maeterlinck, Children's blue bird. Silver
 Pyle, Some merry adventures of Robin Hood. Scribner
 Scudder, Book of legends, told over again. Houghton
 Tappan, Old ballads in press. Houghton
 Wiggin, Tales of laughter. Doubleday

Famous people

Adams, Heroines of modern progress. Sturgis
 Aldrich, Story of a bad boy. Houghton
 Andrews, The perfect tribute. Scribner
 Baldwin, Fifty famous people. Amer. Bk.
 Grenfell, Adrift on an ice pan. Houghton
 Haaren, Famous men of the middle ages. Amer. Book
 Parkman, Fighters for peace. Century
 Scobey, Stories of great musicians. Amer. Book
 Tappan, Heroes of progress. Houghton
 Wade, Pilgrims of today. Little
 —Real Americans. Little

History stories

Bailey, What to do for Uncle Sam. Flanagan
 Blaisdell, Log cabin days. Little
 —The English history story book. Little
 Hawthorne, Grandfather's chair. Houghton
 McMurray, Pioneers on land and sea. Macmillan
 Terry, History stories of other lands. Row
What to do and How to act
 Bancroft, Games for the playground, home, school and gymnasium. Macmillan
 Bowsfield, How boys and girls can earn money. Forbes
 Burrell, Little housekeeping book for a little girl. Page
 Boy scouts of America, Official handbook for boys. Grosset
 Goodlander, Fairy plays for children. Rand
 Carrington, The boy's book of magic. Dood
 Johnston, Book of plays for little actors. Amer. Book
 Kelley, Three hundred things a bright girl can do. Lippincott

Stories

Alcott, Little women. Little
 Bennett, Barnaby Lee. Century
 —Master Skylark. Century
 Canfield, Understood Betsy. Holt
 Dana, Two years before the mast. Houghton
 Defoe, Robinson Crusoe. Houghton
 Dodge, Hans Brinker. Scribner
 Hale, The man without a country. Little
 Kipling, Captains courageous. Century
 —Kipling reader for upper grades. Appleton
 Mitchell, Hugh Wynne. Century

Morley, Donkey John of the Toy Valley. McClure
 Page, Two little Confederates. Scribner
 Seton, Krag and Johnny Bear. Scribner
 Singmaster, The long journey. Houghton
 —When Sarah saved the day. Houghton
 Spyri, Heidi. Crowell
 Stein, Troubadour tales. Bobbs
 Stevenson, Treasure island. Rand
 Twain, Tom Sawyer. Harper
 Wiggin, Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm. Houghton
 Wyss, Swiss family Robinson. Jacobs.

Class Discussion and Book Talks

Love of books

Aungerville, Richard de Bury. Philobiblon; a treatise on the love of books. Meyer Bros., 1899
 Bacon, Francis, Essay of studies. Little, 1900
 Bennett, Jessie Lee, What books can do for you. Doran, 1923
 Carlyle, Thomas, The hero as a man of letters. (In Heroes and hero worship. Scribners, 1841)
 Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan, Through the magic door.
 Drummond, Henry, A talk on books. (In Peck, H. T. The world's great masterpieces. v. 7. American Literary Society, 1901)
 Egan, Maurice Francis, Confessions of a book-lover. Doubleday, 1924
 Ingersoll, Robert Sturgis, Open that door. Lippincott, 1916
 Keith, Henrietta Jewett, Chapters from unwritten autobiographies. (Bookman 60: 171-178)
 Larned, Josephus Nelson, Books, culture and character. Houghton, 1906
 Morley, Christopher Darlington, The haunted bookshop. Doubleday, 1922
 —Parnassus on wheels. Doubleday
 Plummer, Mary Wright, Seven joys of reading. Wilson, 1925
 Smith, Charles Alphonso, What can literature do for me? Doubleday, 1913
 Stidger, William Leroy, The place of books in the life we live. Doran, 1922
 Van Dyke, Henry, Companionable books. Scribners, 1922
 Willis, James Florence, Bibliophily or book-love. Houghton, 1921.

I enter the sanctuary where they are found. A spirit of reverence descends upon me. Here they stand, the Immortals of the Ages, in a holy silence. They do not call; they do not even beckon me—they stand waiting for me to come and get what they have to give. Had I naught else but this sanctuary, filled as it is with the fruitage of the human mind, my riches would yet be inestimable. O. E. Rølvaag.

News From the Field East

Margaret Herridge, Simmons '27, has joined the staff of the Public library, Manchester, N. H.

Margery Stocker, Simmons '28, has been appointed librarian of the Junior High-school at New Bedford.

Lucille Chandonnet, Simmons '24, for a number of years children's librarian at the People's library, Newport, R. I., has accepted a general assistant's position at the Public library, Manchester, N. H.

Eleanor Rand Graves, Simmons '27, was married on September 7 to Frederick P. Brackett. Mrs Brackett was on the staff of the Ohio State University library until her marriage. Her new address will be 16 Congress Avenue, Providence, R. I.

A recent addition to Yale University library came by purchase from George E. Thompson, secretary of the Yale Alumni University fund of 1,000 books and pamphlets dealing with the life and accomplishments of the late President Wilson. He has donated a collection of 42 photographs dealing with important moments in the career of Woodrow Wilson as war president.

A collection of first editions of the work of Edgar Allen Poe was placed on exhibition in the Yale University library, October 13, to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the death of Edgar Allen Poe.

The exhibition was quite complete as to material, not only in the writings of Poe himself, but in literature that was written thru the effect of Poe's writings, translations into and from foreign languages, commentaries and the like.

The report of the Public library, Brookline, Massachusetts, records: Circulation, 382,868 v; 8,762 pictures; eight

books per capita; registered borrowers, 14,483; books on the shelves, 127,562. No record is kept of the number of reference questions. The work with schools has been extended to every school in the city.

The Public library, Brockton, Mass., issues an interesting report for the year 1928 which is as follows: Total circulation of books, 340,641v.; total number of volumes in the library, 103,810; total volumes of fiction issued for home use, 236,775.

The library expense for the year was \$39,090 of which \$23,907 was used for salaries; \$9,356, for books, binding and periodicals; \$5,827, for maintenance.

A list of periodicals and newspapers currently received is given as an appendix, also, statistics showing circulation by classes and by years from 1901-1928.

The annual report of the Public library, Bridgeport, Conn., records the largest year of activity in its history, notwithstanding an influenza epidemic. More than 26,460 volumes were added to the library; over 10,000 were withdrawn, leaving a collection of 271,281 v. No record was kept of reference work, but the use of books has increased over previous years. Even the new central building is crowded for seats as are most of the branches.

It is reported that there has been less interest in imaginative literature among school pupils this year and more use of books on vocations and mechanical subjects.

The circulation amounted to 1,310,449 v., of which 595,477 v. were from the juvenile department. Pictures circulated, 71,964; number of borrowers' cards, 38,851; receipts, \$229,018; expenditures—books, periodicals and binding, \$52,486; salaries \$109,266; total expenditures, \$189,247, leaving a balance of \$39,770.

Central Atlantic

Phyllis Kane, Simmons '28, has been appointed a general assistant at the Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr C. C. Williamson of Columbia University has received the decoration of *chevalier* of the *Legion d'honneur* for his efforts in behalf of the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Maria C. Brace, of the Business branch of the Public library, Newark, is to be reference librarian, Public library, Reading, Pa., with a view to developing special reference service to the business and industrial population of Reading.

Dorothy Rowden, formerly of the A. L. A. Headquarters staff of Chicago, has joined the staff of the American Association for Adult Education as manager of the *Journal of Adult Education* and publicity assistant. Her address will now be 41 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

The Swarthmore College library has received a gift of \$5,000 as an endowment, the income from which will be used for buying books of English literature and the classics. The gift was made by Mrs William H. Appleton, widow of the former president of the University and a professor there for 37 years. It is intended by the donor as a memorial to her husband.

James Goodwin Hodgson (B. L. S., N. Y. S.), who since 1925 has been di-

recting the reorganization of the library of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, under a grant of funds from the International Education Board, completes his period of service this autumn and returns to the United States.

When Mr Hodgson went to Rome in January 1925, he found a staff without a single trained member. He leaves it with all the five highest ranking members with formal library training, representing the schools at Albany, New York; Illinois; Paris; Leipzig; Munich; Michigan; Florence, Italy; and London. Three of the staff were trained under grants from the International Education Board.

During the last four years and a half all of the internal machinery of the library has been thoroly gone over and reorganized; rules for the compilation of the catalog have been perfected and standardized; and the service of the library to the reader greatly expanded. Previous to 1925, the library was only for the use of the Institute staff. But as one of the largest and most important collections on agriculture in the world, Mr Hodgson felt that its field was too restricted, and he had it thrown open to the use of scholars and students in all parts of the world. Books now may be loaned to reputable libraries in any part of the world.

Mr Hodgson will be succeeded as head of the library by Sigmund von Frauendorfer, Dr Agr., Hohenheim; M. A. (Library Science) University of Illinois.

Central

Ada Cooper, for 10 years librarian of the Public library, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, has resigned to become head of the catalog department of the State library at Columbus.

The Indianapolis public library celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the dedication of the central library building in combination with the Riley Day cele-

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bration. The Program included an address by Meredith Nicholson.

The following have been added to the staff of the Public library of Hibbing, Minnesota: Mary E. Soady, Minn., children's librarian in South Hibbing; Josephine Howland, Wis., senior assistant in the main library; Alberta Hughes, Illinois, acting branch librarian; Nancy A. Venburg, Minn., assistant cataloger; Helen G. Burgess, Minn., senior assistant.

The annual ('28-'29) report of the Public library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, shows: Volumes in library, 66,804; books added, 5,641; total books rebound and repaired, 6,712; total number of registered borrowers, 18,780, (12,323 adult; 6,457 juvenile); population of 58,200 served thru a central library, seven stations, 30 school buildings, 157 school rooms and eight deposits at factories. Receipts, \$41,138; disbursements—books, periodicals, binding, \$11,845; salaries—library service, \$19,289; janitor service, \$1,873. The library staff, headed by E. Joanna Hagey, consists of 13 members.

The annual report of the Public library, Superior, Wisconsin, records: Books on the shelves, 56,534; registered borrowers, 13,928, of which more than half are children and comprising 36 per cent of the population. The disbursements for the year were \$32,723, 78 cents per capita, of which 51 per cent was for salaries, 23 per cent for books and periodicals, seven per cent for binding and supplies and 18 per cent for maintenance.

The staff has four school library graduates and all staff members have certificates for library service from the state. The library has one assistant for every 20,734 books in circulation.

The report of the William L. Clements library of American history at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, states that books relating to the early periods of American history are so

rapidly going off the market that the value of the collection in the library is now from two to three times what it was when the library was established six years ago.

A number of important editions and pamphlets relating to the American Revolution have been acquired recently.


Recognition of the library as a valuable and interesting source for study is constantly growing and the library is receiving the strong coöperation of the literary faculty.

Expenditures for the year—new books, \$14,655; salaries, \$13,279; current expenses, \$8,688; maintenance, \$8,049.

South

Margaret O. Kuntz, Drexel '25, has been appointed cataloger in the University of New Mexico library.

The annual report of the Public library, St. Louis, shows home circulation, 3,390,545 v, a gain of 85,083 over last



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year, and the largest in the history of the library; library stock, 759,589 v; pamphlets, 400,999.

A notable gift was a collection of works on architecture and the allied arts, together with an endowment for its expansion, and provision for an addition to the central library building in which to house the collection. The collection has a value of \$100,000.

The library now uses 206 agencies, besides its central building, for the distribution of books. Altogether these circulated 2,380,862 books last year.

An especially interesting article is the report on the Readers' Advisory service by its chief, Margery Doud.

Mrs Winifred L. Davis, Wisconsin '16, has resigned as principal of the library school, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Ethel M. Fair, N. Y. P. L. '16, has been appointed acting principal of the library school, Carnegie library of Atlanta, for 1929-30.

Fannie Cox, Wisconsin '14 and M.S. Columbia '28, has resigned as assistant professor of library science in the library school, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

Lydia M. Gooding, M.S. Columbia '29, has been appointed assistant professor of library science in the library school, Carnegie library of Atlanta.

West

Professor J. R. McAnnelly, formerly superintendent of schools in Spencer, Iowa, has been appointed librarian and dean of men at the Southern State Teachers College in Springfield, S. D.

Pacific Coast

The book truck of the Everett public library attended the meeting of the P. T. A. near Everett, Washington, last month.

A decidedly favorable impression of the value of this mode of book distribution was expressed and the book truck was invited to attend a number of the districts which had been waiting for traveling library service.

Circles all over Washington are working for the passage of the county library bill which was passed by both houses at the last legislature but was vetoed by the governor. The slogan, Books for everybody and everybody for books, is being used over the state to keep alive the interest in the county library bill until another opportunity is given to have a bill authorizing the work made into a law.

The staff of the Seattle public library has the following changes:

Ruth H. Calkins, N. Y. S. '12, in charge of the Reference division of the Public library, Seattle, was granted a year's leave of absence to serve as head of the Reference department of Wellesley College library.

Adeline Cooke, Wis. '23, and for four years head of the Reference department in the State College library, Pullman, Washington, is taking Miss Calkins' place in Seattle for a year.

Ruth MacDonald, Washington '25, cataloger, has leave of absence to attend the Columbia library school.

Hilda Dobrin, Washington '27, is taking the senior children's course at Western Reserve.

Ruth R. Russell, Washington '24, W. R. '28, has been appointed librarian of the John Marshall intermediate school, Seattle.

Additions to the staff are:

Eva M. Cole, Washington '26; Alice A. Frost, Wis. '19; Mauda M. Polley, Columbia '28; Doris Mitchell, Washington '29; Ruth Norris, Washington '29; Miriam Oatey, Washington '29; Helen Parker, W. R. '27; Edith Mae Partridge, Washington '29; Mrs Margaret Savage Porter, Washington '28.

Wanted—*Industrial Arts Magazine*, October 1926. Address Library, State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin.

Wanted—*Congressional Record* from the Civil War period to date. Volumes for the period from 1880-1900, inclusive, are particularly desired. University of Pittsburgh library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wanted—Provincial Director of Libraries for British Columbia. Salary, \$4,000, five-year contract. Apply immediately to Norman F. Black, 2309 Trafalgar Road, Vancouver, B. C.